

MELROSE  
MASSACHUSETTS

1900-1950

Gc  
974.402  
M4 93k  
1227357

GENEALOGY COLLECTION

✓

ALLEN COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY



3 1833 01114 8779









CITY HALL, MAIN STREET

C

# MELROSE MASSACHUSETTS

*1900—1950*

COMMEMORATING THE ONE HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY  
OF THE FOUNDING OF THE TOWN OF MELROSE  
AND THE FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE INCORPORATION  
OF THE CITY OF MELROSE

BY EDWIN C. KEMP

PUBLISHED BY THE FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY COMMITTEE

1950

*Copyright 1949*  
*By City of Melrose*

THE MURRAY PRINTING COMPANY  
WAKEFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS

1227357

TO THE MEMORY OF  
ELBRIDGE HENRY GOSS  
1830—1908

THE FIRST HISTORIAN OF MELROSE

*Cover \$5.00*



## FOREWORD

During the spring of 1947 the Melrose Woman's Club asked their fellow citizens for an expression of opinion on the publication of a history of Melrose. The petition, which was circulated among many groups, read "in view of the fact that in 1950 Melrose will be observing the one hundredth (100) anniversary of its incorporation as a municipality, that provision be made for the appropriation by the City Government of funds for the compiling and publishing of a history of the last fifty years of Melrose (1900-1950) to supplement the History of the Town of Melrose, written by Mr. Elbridge Goss and published in 1902 pursuant to the vote of the town." Enthusiastic interest in the idea was at once apparent.

Mayor Carl Raymond appointed a special committee to make a study and investigation relative to the publishing of a history of Melrose. He asked Mrs. Eaton H. Perkins, Mr. Howard B. Wilder and Mr. Robert T. Boynton to meet with Alderman Warren E. Taylor and Alderman Frank M. McLaughlin, appointed by the President of the Board, and to recommend procedure from that point. On October 30, 1947 the committee met and discussed the type of history it wished and how such a book should be prepared. It was agreed that a "factual history, similar to Goss'," should be written. At a second meeting of the committee on November 19, Mr. F. Lauriston Bullard and Mr. A. Imrie Dixon gave valuable advice.

In January of 1949 Mayor Thomas L. Thistle appointed a Publication Committee as a part of the Fiftieth Anniversary Committee and work was begun upon the book itself. The committee was fortunate to secure as author Mr. Edwin C. Kemp. A resident of Melrose, a gentleman of leisure, a student in many fields and author in some, Mr. Kemp has been tireless in his pursuit of facts and records. Many of our citizens have been most helpful in supplying wanted information. The gratitude of the author and the committee goes to Charles H. Adams, Wallace R. Lovett, Victor A. Friend, Dr. Ralph D. Leonard, George A. McPheters, Willis C. Goss, Harold A. Sewall, Paul H. Messer, Miss Helen Anderson, Miss Minnie L. Farnsworth, Mrs. Samuel E. Eldridge, Miss Daisy Barrett and Mrs. Malcolm D. Barrows.



In addition the pastors and clerks of the churches and the officers of many local organizations have courteously aided the author whenever they could. Miss Rhoda Parmenter did an excellent job in preparing the manuscript for publication.

THE PUBLICATION COMMITTEE

MRS. EATON H. PERKINS, *Chairman*

MR. RALPH F. GEORGE

MR. LOUIS K. McNALLY

## CONTENTS

	PAGE
<i>Chapter One.</i> The City . . . . .	1
<i>Chapter Two.</i> The Government . . . . .	7
<i>Chapter Three.</i> The Firemen . . . . .	11
<i>Chapter Four.</i> The Police . . . . .	15
<i>Chapter Five.</i> The Schools . . . . .	19
<i>Chapter Six.</i> The Parks . . . . .	27
<i>Chapter Seven.</i> The Water . . . . .	33
<i>Chapter Eight.</i> The Drainage . . . . .	37
<i>Chapter Nine.</i> The Library . . . . .	41
<i>Chapter Ten.</i> The Post Office . . . . .	47
<i>Chapter Eleven.</i> The Churches . . . . .	49
<i>Chapter Twelve.</i> The Hospital . . . . .	71
<i>Chapter Thirteen.</i> The Homes . . . . .	77
<i>Chapter Fourteen.</i> The Societies . . . . .	81
<i>Chapter Fifteen.</i> The Fraternities . . . . .	95
<i>Chapter Sixteen.</i> The Artists . . . . .	101
<i>Chapter Seventeen.</i> The Military . . . . .	107
<i>Chapter Eighteen.</i> The Athletes . . . . .	119
<i>Chapter Nineteen.</i> The Transportation . . . . .	127
<i>Chapter Twenty.</i> The Press . . . . .	129
<i>Chapter Twenty-One.</i> The Banks . . . . .	131
<i>Chapter Twenty-Two.</i> The Factories . . . . .	135
<i>Chapter Twenty-Three.</i> The Businessmen . . . . .	137
<i>Chapter Twenty-Four.</i> The Cemeteries . . . . .	143
<i>Chapter Twenty-Five.</i> The Events . . . . .	145
<i>Chapter Twenty-Six.</i> The Personalities . . . . .	151
<i>Chapter Twenty-Seven.</i> The Future . . . . .	171
<i>Appendix A.</i> Honor Roll . . . . .	173
<i>Appendix B.</i> Anniversary Committee Members . . . . .	175
<i>Appendix C.</i> Statistics of Fifty Years, 1900-1950	



## LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

	PAGE
City Hall . . . . .	Frontispiece
The Anniversary Committee . . . . .	xiii
Memorial Hall . . . . .	6
Central Fire Station . . . . .	12
Melrose Highlands Fire Station . . . . .	12
Winthrop School . . . . .	20
Theodore Roosevelt School . . . . .	20
Ripley School . . . . .	22
St. Mary's Parochial School . . . . .	22
High School . . . . .	26
Pine Banks Park . . . . .	28
Spot Pond . . . . .	32
Ell Pond . . . . .	36
Public Library . . . . .	40
Post Office . . . . .	46
First Methodist Church . . . . .	50
First Unitarian Church . . . . .	54
First Baptist Church . . . . .	56
Advent Christian Church . . . . .	56
Hillcrest Congregational Church . . . . .	64
First Church of Christ Scientist . . . . .	64
First Church of the Nazarene . . . . .	68
Golden Hills Union Baptist Church . . . . .	68
Melrose Hospital . . . . .	70
Colby Wing, Melrose Hospital . . . . .	74
The Morgan-Dodge Home . . . . .	76
Fitch Home . . . . .	76
Phineas Upham House . . . . .	80
Masonic Temple . . . . .	94
Honor Roll, World War II . . . . .	108
Organ Panel, Memorial Hall . . . . .	114
Bronze Tablet — World War I, in Grand Army Hall . . . . .	114

# LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS *(continued)*

	PAGE
Melrose Athletic Field . . . . .	118
Mount Hood Golf Club . . . . .	120
Bellevue Golf Club . . . . .	122
Melrose Cooperative Bank . . . . .	132
Melrose Savings Bank . . . . .	134
Wyoming Cemetery . . . . .	144
Mount Hood Tower . . . . .	150



### THE ANNIVERSARY COMMITTEE

*Front row, left to right:* DR. RALPH D. LEONARD, CHAIRMAN; HON. ANGIER L. GOODWIN, CONGRESSMAN AND FORMER MAYOR; FORMER MAYOR CHARLES H. ADAMS; MAYOR THOMAS L. THISTLE.

*Middle row, left to right:* RALPH F. GEORGE; MRS. EATON H. PERKINS; MRS. THOMAS F. TROY; MISS BLANCHE E. NICKERSON, SECRETARY TO MAYOR AND COMMITTEE; FRANK B. McLAUGHLIN, PRESIDENT OF BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

*Rear row, left to right:* CHARLES A. HUNTER; LOUIS K. McNALLY; HON. VICTOR A. FRIEND, FORMER GOVERNOR'S COUNCILLOR; EDWIN C. KEMP, HISTORIAN; WILLIS C. GOSS; FORMER MAYOR CARL A. RAYMOND.





THE CITY

The history of Melrose, Massachusetts, properly begins with the settlement of Mishawum, later Charlestown, in 1629. In 1633 all the territory north of the Mystic River was granted to Charlestown and known as Mystic Side. The same year the area which became Melrose was reported too rocky for settlement, but in the Book of Possessions, 'dated 1638, Ralph and Richard Sprague are listed as property owners in "Ponde feilde," so named for the numerous ponds in the district. In 1640 Mystic Side was set off from Charlestown and known as Mauldon, or Malden, which became a separate town in May 1649. The Melrose area was then known as Malden North End, and later as North Malden.

The territory was sparsely settled until the Boston and Maine Railroad began operations in July 1845, which soon brought in many residents. At that time Maple Street was the center of communal activities and was known as the "Village."

As the activities of the village were so distinct from the center of Malden, the residents petitioned the General Court of Massachusetts for incorporation as a town, and with the support of the Malden voters this was accomplished and the Town of Melrose incorporated May 3, 1850. On March 15, 1853, that part of Malden which had been set off to Stoneham in 1734, most of which is included in the Melrose Highlands, was annexed to Melrose.

The name of Melrose appears to have been suggested by Rev. John McLeish, pastor of the Methodist Church, and adopted upon motion of William Bogle. Both men were Scotsmen, friends and residents of Melrose. The name in Scotland is derived from the Gaelic "Maol Ros" or "Bare moor."

The name Wyoming, as Boardman's Crossing later became known, is a corruption of the Delaware Indian words "Wauwama maugh" or "open plain" originally applied to the Wyoming Valley in Pennsylvania and later to the State of Wyoming, but by whom applied or first suggested is not recorded. The name was also one of several proposed for the town of Winchester. Wyoming Avenue was opened soon after the railroad was built in 1843, and named by William Bogle.

As the population of Melrose increased from 1,260 in 1850

to 12,625 in 1899, with property valuations increased from \$423,497 to \$11,820,350 during the same period, the citizens were moved to petition the General Court for incorporation as a city, which was done by Act of March 18, 1899. This was accepted at a town meeting held on May 8, the election of city officials was held on December 19, and the new city government took office on January 1, 1900, with Levi S. Gould as Mayor.

By January 1, 1948, the population had increased to 27,754, and the property valuation to \$37,698,600 for real estate and \$3,365,750 for personal property.

The area of Melrose, covering 3,116 acres, of which 35.50 acres are water surface, is seven miles directly north of Boston, and has the shape of a truncated pyramid. It marches with Malden on the south for about three miles, with Saugus on the east for two and a half miles, with Wakefield on the north for a mile and a half, and with Stoneham, and for a very short distance with Medford, on the west for two and a half miles.

This area has a diversified topography, including ponds, swamp, level land and rocky highlands. Some of the ponds have disappeared, such as Bennett's Pond and Dix's Pond, which is now a parking area back of City Hall. The area of Ell Pond has been greatly reduced, and the High School and much of Lynn Fells Parkway are built on reclaimed swamp land. The greater part of the level land is now covered with residences, leaving some of the elevated and rocky sections still to be developed, or reserved as park areas.

Melrose is primarily a city of homes, and it is, and has been, the policy of the City Government to keep it so. It has no great extremes of wealth or poverty, no sporting concessions or liquor stores, and no large-scale manufacturing establishments. It offers a quiet and respectable place of residence for persons working in near-by Boston, and those engaged in its own local activities.

There are four business centers in Melrose, the principal one being on Main Street between Essex and Grove Streets, two lesser ones on Franklin Street between Chipman Avenue and Greenwood Street, and on West Wyoming Avenue between Waverley Place and Pleasant Street, with a still smaller one at the corner of Franklin and Main Streets known as Franklin Square. With the exception of a few shops on West Emerson Street near the railroad station, in former years a much more active business center, and a scattering of shops elsewhere, these four centers include the bulk of the commercial activity of the community, the banks,

chain stores, markets, drug stores, clothing stores and other enterprises catering to the wants of the population. The automobile agencies and service stations are mostly outside these centers, on Main Street beyond Grove Street, on Essex and Tremont Streets and on the Lynn Fells Parkway. The lumber and fuel yards are on Essex Street near the Melrose railroad station.

Main Street was originally laid out by order of the General Court in 1652, following the old Indian trail from Chelsea to Reading, and running east of Boston Rock, as part of a general plan for opening a continuous highway to the New Hampshire settlements. Moved west of Boston Rock in 1670, it was again straightened to its present form in 1806. The elevation at City Hall is sixty-one feet above mean tide.

Melrose was one of the first cities in Massachusetts to establish a planning board in 1914, one year after the enabling act was passed by the General Court, and the various planning boards since that date have made a serious study of the future development and expansion of the City, and of the necessary regulatory legislation.

The 1940 Federal census showed a population of 25,333 in Melrose of which 86 per cent were native white, 11 per cent foreign born, with twenty families of other races. The previous ten years showed an increase of residents over sixty-five years of age, higher than the average for the State, and a decrease in children under five years of age, the same as for the State, but with a tendency to increase. Of the 7,123 dwellings in 1940, 55.6 per cent were owner occupied. Of the male population 78 per cent were of working age and 26 per cent of the women were working or seeking work. The largest group of workers were in finance, insurance or real estate, and 11 per cent in professional and related services. There were three times as many clerical and sales workers as operators and manual workers.

In 1945 the State census gave the City a population of 27,971 and it is estimated that a maximum population of about 32,000 will be reached by 1960. There is comparatively little undeveloped land suitable for new housing. The undeveloped land in the southeastern part of the City is considered unsuitable for residence purposes. The most active development in recent years has been on the East Side, where a number of houses of moderate size for persons of comfortable means have been built.

Because of a threat of chaotic building the Melrose Planning Board prepared a Zoning Ordinance in October 1923. A com-



mittee of three was appointed, Mr. George Glover, Mr. A. S. Noyes, with Mrs. Eva G. Osgood as chairman, to make a study of the question, then new in Massachusetts. The necessary legislation was introduced by the Hon. Charles H. Gilmore, then the representative of the City in the General Court, and passed on February 2, 1924. It thus became unnecessary for a householder to purchase adjoining property to prevent its unsuitable use.

In the fifty years between 1900 and 1950 there have been numerous changes in the life of Melrose, but not so much physical as social. Parts of the City have been built up with new residences, some of the shop fronts have been changed, some old firms have died out and new firms have taken their places, but more than these is the change in the way of living, due largely to the automobile. Horse cars gave way to electric cars, and these in turn to buses in public transportation, although the Boston and Maine Railroad trains would not indicate changes in the passing years so well. Paving and sewerage have increased, vacant or dumping land has been built up or parked. The weekly Forum that drew so much interest Sunday afternoons is no more. The Melrose Club that was the center of social activity has died away. Most of the temperance societies that were once so active have ceased to exist, although the City remains dry.

The new generation arising in Melrose knows nothing of the days when the brown-tail and gipsy moths were serious pests; when sleigh riding was still possible and popular; when shirt-waist and necktie parties were a form of church entertainment, the boy choosing a necktie and finding a girl with a shirtwaist to match; when George K. Brown, the aged hermit of Catnip Valley near Mount Hood, was a renowned weather prophet; when horse racing was held on the ice of Ell Pond, and one frightened horse ran away down Main Street, smashing the cutter against a street car; when a parade a mile long and a crowd of ten thousand turned out to see the new street lights on Main Street; when wages for city laborers had to be increased from \$2.25 to \$2.50 a day to meet the increased cost of living, with chicken at 22 cents a pound, roast beef 20 cents, coffee 25 cents and coal \$7.75 a ton; when women's dresses reached the ankle; and the "Perils of Pauline" and the "Adventures of Kathleen" were smash hits at the movie theatre.

On July 3-4-5, 1925, Melrose celebrated the Seventy-Fifth Anniversary of its existence as a separate municipal unit, with band concerts, bonfires, speeches, sports and city decorations,

and a parade a mile and a half long, with the United States Navy dirigible *Shenandoah* overhead, accomplished through the efforts of Lieut. Carl E. Shumway who had served on the sister dirigible *Los Angeles*. The celebration of the Semi-Centennial of Melrose as a city occurs on January 1, 1950 and of the Centennial of Melrose as an independent community on May 3, 1950.



MEMORIAL HALL, MAIN STREET



## CHAPTER TWO

### THE GOVERNMENT

The first proposal to change the form of government of the Town of Melrose came at a town meeting on April 8, 1895, when a committee was appointed to consider the subject. After various meetings and changes in the committee, a vote was taken on November 23, 1895, and the proposal to become a city was defeated by a small margin.

At a town meeting held on August 18, 1898, another committee was appointed to draft a city charter for Melrose, and on October 3, 1898, a special town meeting was held which voted in favor of petitioning the General Court for a city charter. The committee then submitted a draft charter which was discussed through four succeeding town meetings held in January, 1899, eventually approved and submitted to the General Court by the town representative Charles H. Adams. It was duly passed and signed by the Governor March 18, 1899. The Act of Incorporation was submitted to the approval of the citizens at a town meeting held on May 8, 1899. The first election of city officers was held on December 12, 1899, and the successful candidates took their oath of office on January 1, 1900.

The formal inauguration ceremonies of the new city government began in the Selectmen's room at 10.00 A.M. on Monday, January 1, 1900 in City Hall. The meeting was called to order by Chairman Buttrick of the Board of Selectmen, who turned the meeting over to the Town Clerk, Walter DeHaven Jones, who then swore in Levi S. Gould as Mayor, and the other officials.

After reassembling at 7.00 P.M. the meeting adjourned to the City Hall auditorium for the formal inaugural ceremonies. Seated on the platform were the invited guests, including Mayor Dean and Alderman Southworth of Malden, the clergymen of Melrose and those who had been voters and residents of Melrose in 1850. In his inaugural address the Mayor said, "Melrose is essentially a city of habitations."

The City Charter provided for the administration of all fiscal, prudential and municipal affairs, with the government thereof, except the affairs of the public schools, to be vested in an executive department consisting of a mayor, and a legislative department consisting of a board of aldermen.



The City was divided into seven wards, to be represented by seven aldermen-at-large and two aldermen from each ward, or a total of twenty-one aldermen. The mayor and ward aldermen were to be elected annually, the aldermen-at-large to be elected four and three alternately for two year terms. A school committee of nine were to be elected for three years, three elected annually. The executive power was exclusively in the hands of the mayor, who appointed assessors, assistant assessors, an engineer and superintendent of public works, overseers of the poor, a board of health, trustees of the public library, a city solicitor, a chief of police and a chief of the fire department, and a cemetery committee, all subject to confirmation by the board of aldermen. A city seal was adopted by the Board of Aldermen on January 22, 1900.

On February 12, 1900 the Aldermen voted \$500 toward a celebration of the Fiftieth Anniversary of Melrose on May 3, and named a committee to draw up a program. The open air celebration was spoiled by bad weather, but the banquet offered the City Government by the Board of Trade was a success. Oscar F. Frost welcomed the guests and Elbridge H. Goss was toastmaster.

In 1913, after three years of discussion, a hearing on the revision of the City Charter was held by the Committee for Legislation in the State House, but without result. In 1922, by Act approved May 17, the municipal elections were put on a biennial basis, with the mayor and aldermen elected for two year terms and the school committee for four years each. Later, in 1925, the number of aldermen was reduced to four aldermen-at-large and one for each of the seven wards to serve two years. The last meeting of the twenty-one aldermen was held on December 23, 1924. In 1935 there was a discussion of the city manager plan, but nothing came of it.

Following a disastrous fire in 1937, City Hall was remodeled, using a Federal grant of \$27,000, fire insurance of \$17,000 and an appropriation by the Aldermen of \$21,000, or a total of \$65,000. The building had been erected in 1873 on land formerly occupied by the residences of George Newhall and Miss Mary Dix, and was dedicated June 17, 1874. Payment was not completed until September 1, 1911. As Daniel Russell gave the town an illuminated clock for the tower, the clock originally purchased by the town in 1870 was transferred to the Congregational

Church. The weather vane was the gift of William Bailey, the clock in the hall the gift of John W. Farwell.

In 1932 the city indebtedness was in excess of one million dollars and although a high school was built at a cost of \$750,000, on August 2, 1948, the City was able to pay the last \$12,000 due the Merchants National Bank and attained a debt-free status unique in the history of Massachusetts. This was due to sound economy, a competent city administration, and a pay-as-you-go policy in city financing. Special credit is also given Mayors Robert A. Perkins and Carl A. Raymond and the City Treasurer, Homer Buttrick.

The Town of Melrose started out in 1850 with \$1,687.35 in the treasury, a hose house, a hearse house, a fire engine, a debt of \$2,200 and a per capita personal property assessment of \$65, mostly farm property and equipment. The tax rate per \$1,000 was \$4.40.

By 1900 the tax rate had increased to \$18, the population from 1,260 to 12,676, the total valuation of property, real and personal, from \$483,446 to \$12,778,365 and the total tax levy, town, county and state, from \$4,323.15 to \$237,310.57.

By 1948 these figures had further increased to a census of 27,754, property valuation, \$41,064,350, the tax rate to \$42 and the total tax levy to \$2,982,202.62.

The mayors elected during the City's existence are Levi S. Gould 1900; John Larrabee 1901-1902; Sidney H. Buttrick 1903-1905; Charles J. Barton 1906; Eugene H. Moore 1907-1911; Charles E. French 1912; Oliver B. Munroe 1913-1914; Charles H. Adams 1915-1920; Angier L. Goodwin 1921-1922; Paul H. Provandie 1923-1924 (two-year term); Albert M. Tibbetts 1925-1930; Robert A. Perkins 1931-1941 (voting date changed); Carl A. Raymond 1942-1947 and Thomas L. Thistle 1948-.

Among the municipal officials and employees at the City Hall who have given their loyal service for over twenty-five years may be mentioned: Fred A. Edwards, Inspector of Wires, September 1911; Miss Blanche E. Nickerson, Mayor's Secretary, February 1912; Mrs. E. Maude Brown, Assistant City Clerk, January 1923; Edward J. Donovan, City Auditor, March 1924; John Shortis, Janitor, May 1924; Fred A. Young, Plumbing Inspector, March 1925; Frank A. Walsh, Janitor, May 1925; and Henry E. Walden of the Wire Department also in 1925. With these may be mentioned for long service S. Homer Buttrick, City

Treasurer, August 1926; Wesley H. Murray, Sealer of Weights and Measures, January 1928, and Raymond H. Greenlaw, City Clerk, April 1930.

Besides the many letters of appreciation received by Mayor Thistle from persons in Melrose, Scotland, to whom food packages had been sent during World War II, J. Douglas Hood, a resident of the Scottish town, called personally on Mayor Thistle December 18, 1948, to convey more personal greetings. The Mayor took him on a tour of the City; later they called on Rev. Warren C. Herrick of Trinity Church, Mr. Hood being a Warden of Holy Trinity Church in his home town. He was in the United States in connection with his woolen business. He stated that Melrose, Scotland, has a population of about four thousand, and is also a residential community.

## CHAPTER THREE

### THE FIREMEN

When Melrose was incorporated as a town in 1850 it had but one fire engine, "The Endeavor," a hand-operated machine bought by the town of Malden in 1846. It was kept in an engine house on Main Street just north of the First Baptist Church. A private fire association also had an engine on Washington Street.

In 1888 the Gamewell fire alarm system was installed, and in 1900 thirty-six street boxes and one school box had been installed. In 1901 the gravity batteries were replaced by storage batteries. In 1949 these boxes had been increased in number to one hundred and fifty-six.

In 1890 a Clapp and Jones No. 3 steam fire engine, horse drawn, was purchased, and in 1895 the present Central Fire Station was built on Main Street. In 1901 it housed Steamer and Hose No. 1, Hook and Ladder No. 1 and Hose No. 2, with eight horses and thirty-eight men.

The Highlands Hose No. 3, with one horse and eight men, was established in 1875 on Franklin Street, but was moved in 1931 to Tremont and Melrose Streets. In 1892 Hose No. 4, with one horse and eight men, was established in the Russell Club building on East Foster Street opposite the Common. This building was remodeled shortly afterwards as a fire station, but is now considered inadequate.

The first motor equipment was a Knox Combination A chemical wagon and hose cart purchased in 1912 and stationed in the Highlands. In 1914 a second Combination B was purchased and stationed at the Central Station and by 1919 the Department was fully mechanized.

"Sam," a bay horse with a white star on his forehead, was used for nineteen years on the hose cart, until sold, and then passed from owner to owner until found by the Melrose Humane Society pulling a junk cart without kindness, proper food or shelter. He was purchased for a small sum and given a home for retirement on a farm in Reading in 1925.

In 1949 the Fire Department included the Central Fire Station on Main Street with Engine No. 1, Ladder No. 1, a service car, Engine No. 4 in reserve and a Willys car for brush fires, a chief, two captains, lieutenant and twenty-three men; the High-





CENTRAL FIRE STATION, MAIN STREET



MELROSE HIGHLANDS FIRE STATION, TREMONT STREET

lands Station on Tremont Street, with Engine No. 2 and Engine No. 5 in reserve, a captain, two lieutenants and eight men; and the East Side Station on East Foster Street with Engine No. 3, a captain, lieutenant and six men.

The Mutual Aid Association and the Relief Society were reorganized December 13, 1907, as the Melrose Fireman's Relief Association, which was incorporated May 11, 1908. Besides its relief work the Association carries on the tradition of an annual concert and ball, holding the sixty-third such affair in 1948.

On December 16, 1925, Joseph Edwards died at his home at seventy years of age. He had been a member of the Fire Department for forty-five years, and Chief for twenty years when he retired July 1, 1922. Frank C. Newman was Chief from 1922 to 1939, when he retired, and died in 1948. He was followed by Sidney C. Field, who became Chief in June 1939.

During World War II the Fire Department organized an Auxiliary Civilian Defense section, which built seven trailers, with hose, four pump units and the necessary tools for the seven city wards. This later became the Box 41 Association, with some twenty-five members, which still holds monthly meetings.

While the past fifty years have produced no fires such as occurred in 1870, when nearly all the stores and dwellings on Main Street between Foster and Essex Streets were destroyed, a number are worth special notice.

On June 13, 1913, the City Stables on Linwood Avenue were burned, together with twelve horses. On Sunday morning, January 7, 1917, the stable and carriage sheds of the Melrose contractor Robert Philpot on Dell Avenue were discovered burning. Henry R. Philpot, age fifty, a son of the owner, and Samuel Dowden, also fifty, an employee, were suffocated and burned to death while attempting to lead horses out of the stable. Nine horses were burned and six others rescued. Fifteen tons of hay, several wagons and carriages and several sets of harness were also destroyed. The fire was caused by a defective oil stove in the front office.

On January 11, 1946, a faulty kitchen range burner exploded and fire quickly spread to the second and third floors of the twelve tenement block at Nos. 13-36 Berwick Street. A general alarm was sounded and aid was furnished by the Malden, Wakefield, Stoneham and Reading Departments. Mrs. Carl Lapham and two children, Delbert, age four years, and Carl Lapham Jr., age fourteen months, were burned in the building. The husband, Carl Lapham, and the boarder, Herbert Gibbons, escaped, with another

child, Linda, age five years, who later died from her burns. The thirty-three other occupants of the building were safely evacuated and given aid by the Red Cross.

Other fires involving only property damage included the burning of the Boston and Northern Railway barns on February 6, 1909; the Melrose Theater on November 1, 1917 and again on March 12, 1931; the Melrose City Club on December 26, 1920 and again on August 24, 1931; the Chipman Block on Franklin Street on February 21, 1924, with \$50,000 damage, the hydrants frozen and the Boston and Maine trains blocked for two hours; the Briry Block on Wyoming Avenue on December 16, 1924; another cold weather fire at the corner of Grove and Main Streets on December 9, 1934; a second fire in the Chipman Block on December 18, 1935; the spectacular Trinity Parish House fire on January 12, 1936; the fire in the upper story of City Hall on February 17, 1937, with \$20,000 worth of damage, mainly from water; a general alarm fire on the top floor of the Fells Factory building on September 19, 1939; the St. Mary's Convent fire on February 4, 1948; and the \$50,000 fire in the Globe Mattress Company section of the Fells Factory building on September 11, 1948.

Besides assisting with the general alarm fires in Chelsea and Boston, the Melrose Fire Department also shares in a mutual aid system with the adjoining cities and towns on fires beyond the power of the local departments to handle alone.



## CHAPTER FOUR

### THE POLICE

The Melrose Police Department in 1900 was under the command of Captain Frank M. McLaughlin who had held that position since 1884. He was assisted by eleven patrolmen, eleven special officers, four constables and a bail commissioner. He retired in 1909 and died June 24, 1910.

Captain George E. Kerr succeeded Captain McLaughlin on June 6, 1910 and died May 29, 1925. He was followed by Louis B. Heaton who joined the force in 1900, was appointed Captain February 18, 1915, and Captain-in Charge December 13, 1926.

Captain Heaton was a member of the International Chiefs of Police Association, President of the Massachusetts Chiefs of Police Association, the New England Chiefs of Police Association, the New England Police Pistol League and the Police Square Club. He was a member of the Massachusetts Police Association, a charter member of the Melrose Police Relief Association, and also active in the First Methodist Church and in the Young Men's Christian Association. He died March 19, 1949.

Following Captain Heaton's retirement December 8, 1945, Lieut. William T. Fahy was in charge of the Department until George D. MacWilliams was appointed captain August 22, 1946, and sworn in as captain-in-charge August 24, 1946. He had been appointed to the reserve force November 9, 1922, assigned to the regular force February 18, 1925 and made a sergeant September 4, 1934. In 1949 the Melrose Police Force included a captain-in-charge, a lieutenant, four sergeants, thirty-one patrolmen and eleven reserve officers.

The Melrose Police Relief Association was organized January 12, 1902, for social and benevolent purposes, and has given a ball and concert every year since. It was incorporated September 13, 1904.

Upon the establishment of the local Committee of Public Safety in the summer of 1941, the Police Department was called upon to provide an auxiliary division for any occasion of public emergency. Lieut. William T. Fahy of the regular force undertook the job, and on September 12, 1941 Melrose had the first completely organized Auxiliary Police Department in Massa-

chusetts. Its three hundred members included businessmen, professional men, lawyers, teachers, salesmen, all appointed special officers by the Mayor, confirmed by the Board of Aldermen and sworn in by the City Clerk. This force was divided into eight sectors, using the school buildings and City Hall as sector headquarters. The organization was on a semi-military basis, with cooperation from the regular police service, and substituted for the regular police at times on traffic and other duties.

Following the war, the organization has continued and was incorporated in 1946. In 1949 the President was Howell Baldwin, with Leo H. Norton Vice-President, Benjamin R. Vaughan Treasurer, and George A. McPheters Secretary.

In a residential community such as Melrose, crimes of violence are rare, and in the past fifty years there have been but four killings reported by the police.

In June 1916 the body of seven-year-old Loretta Wakelin, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Wakelin of 85 Dexter Road, was found in the woods near Swain's Pond Avenue. She had been sent home from school for some books she had forgotten. The parents were charged with the murder, but at the trial on June 1, 1917, the father, Joseph Wakelin, was given five years in the penitentiary, and the mother, Sarah Wakelin, was released.

On December 6, 1923, Mrs. Robert L. Benson of 376 Berwick Street was found on Boardman Avenue in the Highlands shot in the body three times. Before she died later in the Melrose Hospital, she said her husband had shot her after a quarrel. She had been living for several months with her children in Stoneham. Mr. Benson was sent to the Hospital for the Insane at Bridgewater.

A Chinese laundryman, Sam Lee, was found shot to death in his laundry at 190 Grove Street on August 24, 1932, and Chin Kee, who was found working in the laundry, was arrested for the crime. He was defended by Thomas L. Thistle, and although convicted, later testimony weakened the case and his sentence was commuted to life imprisonment by Governor Joseph B. Ely.

On September 9, 1940, Oscar Thomas, seventy-four years of age, reported an armed holdup at the Shell service station on the Fells Parkway near Main Street, during which he was shot. He died in the Melrose Hospital October 30, 1940. Three Malden men, James H. Nickerson, Paul Giacomazza and William Lenehan, were arrested, and at their trial Lenehan was given five years in the penitentiary as accessory after the fact, and the other two sentenced to death.

The custom of giving tramps and vagrants a free bed in City Hall resulted in 1,649 such lodgers in 1900, and on April 16, 1902, Mayor Larrabee ordered the practice stopped.

During the month of May 1900 a petition was submitted to the Board of Aldermen signed by "three hundred of the best people of the City," asking that measures be taken to curb the disorder, noise and vandalism that marked the usual Fourth of July celebration. The Aldermen replied by allowing the discharge of firearms on June 17 and July 4, later amended to forbid noise between 12 and 4 A.M. and no cannon crackers more than four inches long.

On July 4 of that year, a disorderly crowd visited the residences of several aldermen, making a loud noise, and then called at Mrs. Mary A. Livermore's house and in an insulting manner asked her to come out. This action by the crowd roused public resentment, and the Fourth of July celebrations became much quieter in later years. By 1930 there were no bonfires, no parades, no fireworks, and according to the *Free Press* everyone who had a car left the City.

Disorderly children seem to have been a problem about the time the parents of the present generation of children were themselves young. The vandalism of fruit and flower gardens was declared a public nuisance by the *Free Press* in 1917, and on June 4, 1918, Judge Bruce of the Malden Court warned both children and parents against predial larceny.

The question of juvenile delinquency has shown great improvement, however, especially since World War II, and the record of twenty-six cases in 1946 fell to only six cases in 1947.

During the period of national prohibition there were a number of bootleg cases handled by the police, but with the repeal of prohibition, this problem has disappeared.

A more pressing problem is the increasing demand for automobile parking space in the business districts, and the increasing traffic on Main Street, driving north from Malden and Somerville. A by-pass west of the Boston and Maine Railroad tracks has been suggested, but no action taken.

To relieve the parking problem, two hundred eighty Dual Automatic parking meters, with payment of one to five cents, were installed October 13, 1948, on Main Street from Wyoming Avenue to the Livermore School, a short distance on Grove and West Foster Streets, one side of Myrtle Street between Foster and Essex Streets, and for a short distance on Essex, Upham and East



Emerson Streets. The meters grossed over \$360 the first week in operation. A proposal to make Dill's Court a parking area has been favorably considered.

The telephone building on West Foster Street, abandoned for use with the installation of dial telephones, has been purchased by the City, to furnish needed accommodations for the Police Department, and to allow the police quarters in City Hall to be used for other municipal departments.

The ruling of the Board of Health that hens could not be kept without a license, costing twenty-five cents a year, caused a mass meeting of some three hundred persons in City Hall November 8, 1912, to protest the order. Col. F. S. Hesseltine rose to say that he had no objection to hearing roosters crow, and that he had a right to keep hens without interference from either the Board of Health or his neighbors, adding that he would defend free of charge anyone prosecuted for keeping hens without a license. There is no record that he was ever called upon to do so.



MELROSE ON PARADE, IN THE GAY NINETIES

## CHAPTER FIVE

### THE SCHOOLS

At the time Melrose became a separate town in 1850, there was but one public schoolhouse, built in 1845 on Upham Street, in which primary, intermediate and grammar grades were taught. This building was burned in 1874 and succeeded by the Sewall School. Other school buildings were soon built, on Lynde, Green and Foster Streets in 1853 at a cost of \$1,500 each, and on Franklin and Upham Streets in 1855, all since abandoned. The school on Foster Street was succeeded by the D. W. Gooch School, built in 1886 and remodeled in 1892. The Franklin School, later named the Whittier, on Franklin Street near Sargent, was built in 1884. The old Horace Mann School on the corner of Grove and Myrtle Streets was built in 1883. The Converse School on Washington Street at the Fells was built in 1885 and named for Elisha Converse who donated the land. The Ripley School was built in 1886 to accommodate the children of the Swain's Pond district. In 1891 the Mary A. Livermore School and the Winthrop School were built and in 1892 the Warren School.

By 1896 the pressure on the school accommodations had become so acute that a bond issue of \$200,000 was sold to make possible the building of the Franklin School at the corner of Main and Franklin Streets, the Washington School at the corner of Lebanon and Lynde Streets, the Lincoln School on Wyoming Avenue, and a new High School.

Since Melrose became a city in 1900, no new school buildings were constructed until 1924 when the Roosevelt and the new Ripley schools were built, the new Winthrop School in 1926 and the new High School in 1933.

In 1868 the town voted \$20,000 for a High School, adding \$7,500 the following year, and the school was built at the corner of West Emerson Street and Lake Avenue, dedicated July 15, 1869, and had seventy-four pupils. It was destroyed by fire January 25, 1897, and when the new High School was built, it was located on the site of the Old Burying Ground on Main Street. It was dedicated September 17, 1898, and had an enrollment of two hundred and thirty-three. Two wings were added in 1910, followed by charges of incomplete inspection and faulty workmanship. When the third High School was built in 1933, it was renamed





WINTHROP SCHOOL, FIRST STREET



THEODORE ROOSEVELT SCHOOL, VINTON STREET

the Calvin Coolidge School, and given over to grades 1-8.

At a special election held September 22, 1931, there was a favorable vote on the building of a new High School to cost \$750,000, with a bond issue of \$650,000. The new building was located on the Fells Parkway and dedicated September 6, 1933, with some fourteen hundred persons present. On the stage were the School Committee, Board of Aldermen, city officials, school superintendent and principals. Ex-Mayor Charles H. Adams presided, and after a prayer by Rev. Henry T. Secrist of the Unitarian Church and addresses by Dr. Ashley Day Leavitt of Brookline, an alumnus, and the architect, John W. Beal, the keys were presented to Chester B. Allen, Chairman of the School Committee, by the Mayor, Robert A. Perkins.

The amount provided for schooling in the "North District" of the town of Malden in 1844 was \$475.04, but by 1902 the City of Melrose was spending \$77,089 to cover the operation of the following fourteen school buildings: Converse, Franklin, D. W. Gooch, Lincoln, Mary A. Livermore, Horace Mann, Ripley, Sewall, Joseph Warren, Washington, Whittier, Winthrop, the High School and the West Side Kindergarten, with an additional three old school buildings on Green, Chestnut, and Winthrop Streets, to a total valuation in land and buildings of \$455,600.

Theschools operated, with grades and enrollment, were as follows:

<i>Built</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Grades</i>	<i>Enrollment</i>
1933	High School	9-12	1159
1897-1908	Coolidge	1-8	492
1896	Franklin	2-6	276
1886	Gooch	1-6	172
1896-1930	Lincoln	1-8	387
1924-1930	Ripley	1-6	81
1924	Roosevelt	5-8	217
1892	Warren	1-4	144
1896-1924	Washington	1-6	176
1884	Whittier	1-2	153
1926	Winthrop	1-6	387
			<hr/> 3644

On January 1, 1949, the total valuation of the eleven schools operated amounted to \$3,095,833. There were one hundred sixty-five teachers, including fifty-three in the High School, one hundred in the elementary schools, six in special fields and six principals



RIPLEY SCHOOL, LEBANON STREET



ST. MARY'S PAROCHIAL SCHOOL, MYRTLE STREET



and supervisors. To these should be added thirty administrative employees, making a total of one hundred ninety-five employed. Maintenance and operational expenditures amount to \$740,177.35. The only parochial school in the City is St. Mary's Academy School, which reported an enrollment of 618 on October 1, 1947.

On May 10, 1927, a special election defeated the campaign for a Junior High School System on a 6-3-3 basis to replace the 8-4 basis then and since in operation. A bond issue of \$600,000 was also involved.

The Mary A. Livermore School has been abandoned for school purposes for several years. It was occupied by the WPA in 1925 and later by the Red Cross until March 1948, when the Red Cross moved to 663 Main Street. Since then the building has been unoccupied, and would require considerable renovation should it be needed for school use again.

In June 1948 another election defeated the proposal to issue bonds for \$350,000 for a school on the lot between Hesseltine and Damon Avenues. In spite of this defeat, \$319,000 was appropriated from available funds for the construction of a two-story brick-faced building to house grades 1-8 and a kindergarten. Construction was begun on June 1, 1949, and on September 7, 1949, the cornerstone was laid by Mayor Thistle. The building is to be completed by July 1950 and will be known as the Horace Mann School, in honor of the first Secretary of the Massachusetts Board of Education in 1837, the older school of the same name having been demolished.

The problem of classroom space remains, however. In 1948 in the Franklin-Whittier school district there were four hundred twenty-nine children in the first six grades, and sixty had to be temporarily accommodated in the Roosevelt School. Only three of the ten elementary schools have playgrounds, and four of the remaining seven have no space that can be called a playground.

William C. Whiting was principal of the High School in 1900 and served until 1911. He was followed by Lorne B. Hulsman 1911-1916, William B. Alexander 1916-1918, William D. Sprague 1918-1942, and Howard B. Wilder 1942-1949.

Alonzo Garcelon Whitman was principal of the High School from 1874 to 1897, when he was made Principal Emeritus and served fifteen years longer as teacher of mathematics, geology and astronomy. On October 27, 1914, the Teachers' Club gave him a reception in Memorial Hall with many of his earlier pupils attending. Solos were sung by Elena Kirmes, and he was pre-

sented with a purse of \$840 in gold. He died August 1929.

On June 19, 1942, William D. and Mrs. Sprague were given a reception in the school gymnasium with some five hundred persons present. He was presented with a purse of \$550 and a life membership in the Amphion Club of which he had been president. Mayor Carl A. Raymond presented him with a copy of the resolution of esteem from the Board of Aldermen. C. Arthur Lindstrom was master of ceremonies.

Ex-President William H. Taft was the guest of the City on May 23, 1916. He was met at South Station by Mayor Charles H. Adams, George A. Goodridge of the Federated Church Schools, and Scout A. W. Hathaway, and brought by car to the Goodridge home where he had dinner. He then spoke in Memorial Hall on the subject of education. He said the kindergarten method of instruction was carried too far into the higher grades, resulting in a lack of thoroughness, of mental and moral discipline, and of respect for authority, manners, and other people's property.

Vandalism at the High School involving disfigurement of walls and walks with paint was found done by four members of the graduating class of 1918, including the class president and vice-president. Arrested and brought before Judge Bruce of the Malden Court, he told them to avoid jail sentence they would be required to repair the damage done, apologize to the School Committee, and resign their positions as class officers.

The Superintendent of Schools in 1900 was Fred H. Nickerson, who served until 1909 when he moved to Medford. He was followed by John Clinton Anthony, who served until 1922 when he went to the town of Danvers. He was followed by Herman H. Stuart, who served twenty-five years until his retirement on September 1, 1947. He was followed by Natt B. Burbank, who resigned July 1, 1949 to go to Boulder, Colorado. During his period of office he encouraged adult education, which reached an enrollment of two hundred eighty-one in ten classes, later increased to five hundred. He was followed by Harold T. Rand, formerly Superintendent of Schools in Rochester, New Hampshire.

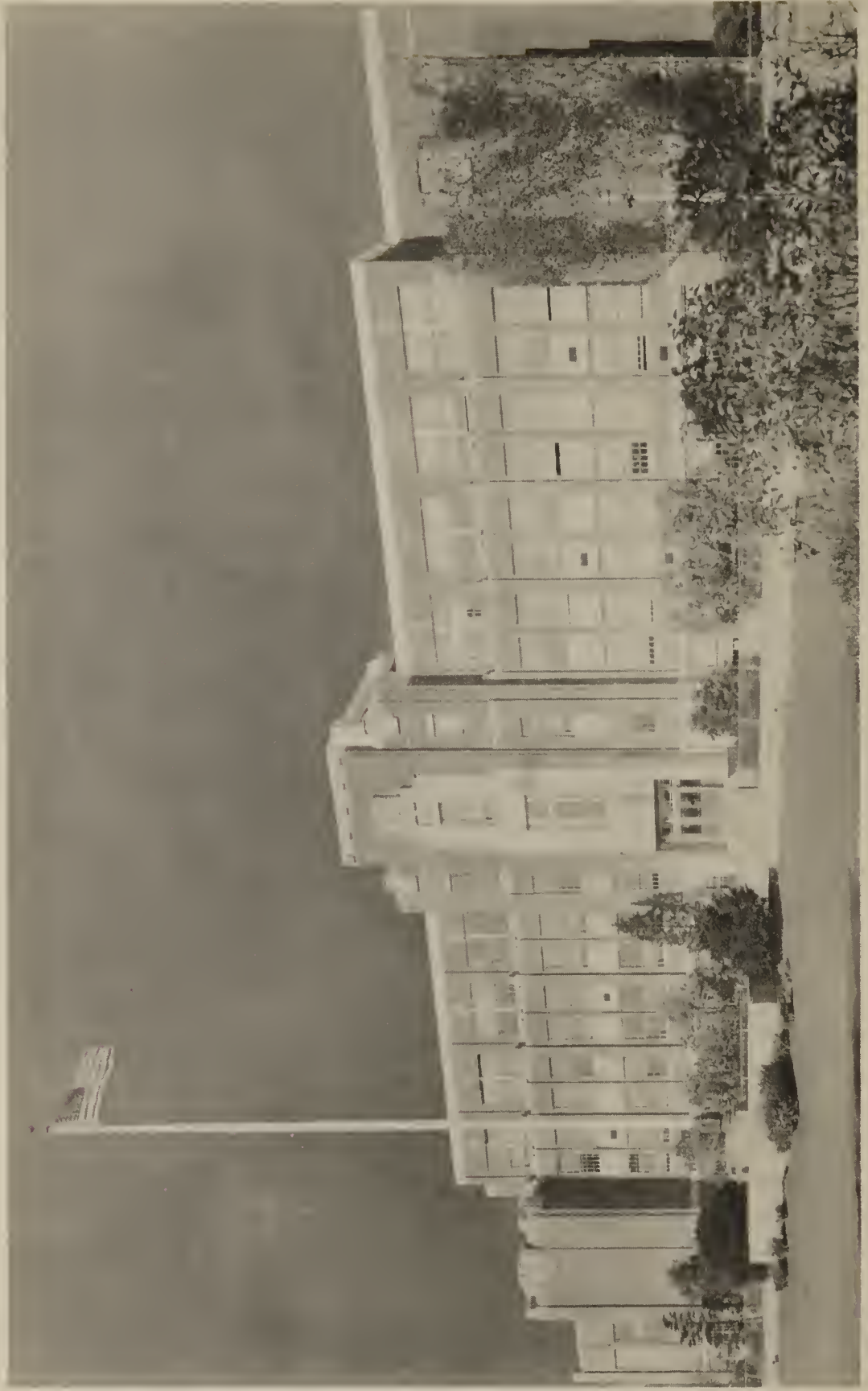
High School societies were discouraged in 1908 following complaint regarding their methods of initiation. The fraternity Omicron Delta amalgamated with the Melrose Club. The two sororities Phi Theta Xi and Kappa Delta Psi continued as social clubs, but severed their school connections.

The Teachers' Club, professional and social in character, was organized in 1910 and now has about one hundred sixty-five



members. They meet at irregular intervals with an executive committee representing all the schools in the City. Miss Esther Lyman was president in 1949.

All the schools in Melrose have some sort of parent organization, most of them being Parent-Teachers Associations, organized for the purpose of bringing home and school closer together.



HIGH SCHOOL, LYNN FELS PARKWAY

## CHAPTER SIX

### THE PARKS

In 1856 when the greater part of the Upham and Lynde farms were being sold as house lots, the land bounded by East Foster, Sixth, Laurel and Larrabee Streets was reserved for a public park and named Melrose Common. Once used for Fourth of July and similar celebrations, it has since been improved with tennis courts and other facilities as a public playground.

In 1881 the Melrose Improvement Society was organized and did much in planting trees and clearing the streets. In 1885 the Legislative Act of 1882 authorizing cities and towns to lay out parks was accepted and a Park Commission of three members was elected.

In 1890 the Town voted to buy the Barry homestead at the corner of Main and Lynde Streets for a hose house for the Wyoming district, but the location being found unsuitable, the land came under the Park Commission and is now Thompson Square, named after Angus W. Thompson who died in World War I.

At a town meeting on July 7, 1891, it was voted to accept the offer of nine acres of land from the Sewall estate to be known as Sewall's Woods on condition that a road be built around it, as was provided by a vote held on April 25, 1892. Improvements were limited by the deed of gift, but in 1930 a thousand pine trees were planted, trees trimmed and some clearing done. "Sewall's Mansion" passed into private hands and became an apartment house.

At a town meeting held November 8, 1897, it was voted to purchase the twenty-three acres to the north and west of Ell Pond for \$15,000 as park property, but in 1898 when the Metropolitan Park Commission of Boston proposed to build a boulevard from the Fells to Lynn Woods via Ell Pond, a vote of the last town meeting held November 9, 1899, transferred a sufficient part of the land for the boulevard to the Commission.

On October 20, 1900, a petition signed by several hundred persons was presented to the Mayor asking the City to purchase the Littlefield icehouse at the foot of Porter Street and use the land for park purposes. No action was taken, but a few years later John F. C. Slayton and James M. Maguire purchased the icehouse and presented the land to the City, making the present park possible.





PINE BANKS PARK

The old shore line was established in 1662 when a dam was built for a sawmill, later changed to a gristmill, and even after the mill was abandoned the dam remained until removed in 1862.

On Armistice Day, November 11, 1921, the area to the north of Ell Pond was dedicated as a Memorial Park, the American Legion planted trees and dedicated a flag pole. On June 6, 1927, a new bath house was opened, with Victor Gabriel in charge. In 1929 a large area bordering on the Lynn Fells Parkway and along the western side of the bath house was filled in as a part of the mosquito suppression work, the Park Commission cooperating with the Board of Health. The Tremont Street area was also cleared of brush and seeded. The total area of the Ell Pond Park is now 34.41 acres, of which the pond covers thirty acres.

A life-saving boat with its equipment was presented to the City on May 28, 1941, by the American Legion Auxiliary, for use on Ell Pond. Mrs. Cora Trickey made the presentation to Mayor Robert A. Perkins, who turned the key over to John Davis, Chairman of the Park Commission. The event was the result of a year's work by the community chairman, Mrs. Madeline Knight, following an idea of Mrs. Trickey, who had witnessed a drowning accident at the spot a few years earlier.

Swain's Pond originally had a sawmill at the outlet. In 1949 a small bathing beach was made at the southwest corner for the use of the children in Ward 7. Bennett's Pond has been drained, Long Pond has not been developed, Towners Pond is privately owned, and the water of Stillman's and Alfred Swain's Ponds are used for the Mount Hood golf course. Dix's Pond, long an eyesore from the trash dumped there, was closed for dumping purposes, and by 1902 had practically disappeared. The surface was later paved, and is now a parking lot back of the City Hall.

Mount Hood, once known as Bear Hill, situated in the southeastern part of the City near the Saugus line, got its name from Wendell P. Hood who had a small house and farm there in 1885. In 1907 it was purchased by John C. F. Slayton who built a road to the summit and an observation tower, later destroyed by fire. The site was originally a signal station of the Wampanoag Indians, whose fires could be seen as far as Mount Wachusett.

To the twenty-five acres given the City by Mr. Slayton an additional two hundred ten acres was added by purchase, and its development was begun in 1931 upon the suggestion of George W. Rogers, the first Superintendent of Parks, who suggested that the unemployed of the depression period be given employment



there. Some three hundred men were employed in 1933 and five hundred in 1934.

The Slayton Memorial Tower, to replace the one previously burned, was built of stone and dedicated September 16, 1934, with Victor A. Friend presiding, Mayor Robert A. Perkins and Alderman Walter A. Bruce speaking. Commander Charles L. Robinson of the G. A. R. was in charge of the flag raising.

The Mount Hood Golf Course covering one hundred acres was officially opened April 26, 1936, with Joseph R. Hebblethwaite of the Park Commission presiding.

The recreation building and clubhouse, in which the Park Commission maintains its offices, was opened in June 1937 with an address by Elmer O. Goodridge representing the Park Commission and Arthur M. Goggin as master of ceremonies.

In 1909 the Board of Aldermen accepted Chapter 48 of the General Laws and created a new Park Commission of five members, who took office in 1910 with Clarence Fernald as chairman. In 1949 Harold W. Poole was chairman of the Melrose Park Commission, and Francis J. Meehan, assistant superintendent, with Miss Mildred Glines as secretary.

The Park Commission maintains seven playgrounds, Athletic Field, Common, Hesseltine, Lincoln, Messengers Meadow, Lebanon and Gooch, with a total area of 23.47 acres; and sixteen park areas: Ell Pond, Bowden, Horace Mann, Mount Hood, Sewall Woods, Thomas Lynde, Thompson, Bishop Square, Lloyd, Boylen, Elm Street, Chestnut Street, Colby Street, Vaughan Square and the South Cedar and Poplar Street triangles, to a total area of 281.71 acres, of which Mount Hood covers two hundred thirty-five acres, including the golf course.

In addition to maintenance of the parking and playground areas, the Park Commission has done a considerable amount of work in administering a recreational program covering bathing, supervised play, pet shows, baseball games, an annual doll carriage and costume parade, a Hallowe'en celebration followed by a vaudeville entertainment, Fourth of July celebration, handicraft lessons, field days, a casting class for fishermen, a free ski school at Mount Hood, and a winter sports program.

In November 1948 public exercises were held in the Recreation Building by the Park Commission, to unveil a bronze plaque in honor of the late George W. Rogers, Superintendent of Parks, who had done so much for the development of the Melrose Parks and their attendant activities and who died in 1948.

On December 20, 1904, at a meeting of the Malden Aldermen, Colonel Harry E. Converse, on behalf of himself and sisters as heirs of Elizabeth S. Converse, offered the 107.5 acres of Pine Banks Park to the Cities of Malden and Melrose if they would bear the expense of upkeep. On January 31, 1905, a joint committee from the two cities accepted the offer.

For forty-one years, or until his retirement in 1946, the Park was under the care of George H. Cray, who was succeeded by his son, George F. Cray, the present superintendent. With the care of a small zoological collection of birds and small mammals, including four rhesus monkeys, the annual setting out of fifteen to eighteen thousand plants from their own hothouses, the supervision of two hardball and three softball fields, a pond for swimming and skating, a youth program of movies, games, sports, picnics and parties at the Log Cabin, his days are well occupied.

After the hurricane of 1938 over five hundred trees were found uprooted and broken in the Pine Banks Park, and of these two hundred pines were sawed into twelve-foot and sixteen-foot lumber with which the cottage was repaired and a garage built, with fifty to sixty cords of firewood given to needy families in Malden and Melrose.

The Malden and Melrose Auto Tourist Camp at Pine Banks Park was formally opened for one hundred twenty-five cars on May 9, 1925, with a family from Los Angeles, California as the first guests. The Camp was so badly damaged from falling trees in the 1938 hurricane, however, that it was abandoned.

The Black and White Rocks and Cascade west of Washington Street are included in the Metropolitan Park area, and are not under the Melrose Park Commission.

Boston Rock, once the home of a hermit disappointed in love, who later married happily and settled in Oak Grove, is still privately owned. The proposal of the Hugh Nawn Construction Company to establish a stone crusher and store dynamite at Boston Rock brought a mass meeting in Memorial Hall on December 2, 1913, to protest the plan as ruining the approach to Wyoming Cemetery, and an arrangement to withdraw the proposal was made.



SPOT POND



## CHAPTER SEVEN

### THE WATER

Spot Pond, which is partly in Stoneham and partly in Medford in the Middlesex Fells Reservation, was first mentioned in the journal of Governor John Winthrop in 1632, when he and some friends came upon it on February 7 of that year and named it "Spots Pond" for the rocky islets that spotted its surface. Although known for the purity of its water, nothing was done to secure control of the supply until 1867 when it was incorporated as the Spot Pond Water Company by residents of Melrose, Medford and Malden. In 1869 the franchise was purchased by the towns named and a committee was named to purchase and contract for water works within a year at a cost of \$60,000. Action was delayed, and Malden laid a 16-inch main at its own expense, but a third of the cost was later paid by Melrose, and in 1870 the work at the pond and on the main became jointly owned. By March 1871 about thirteen miles of six-inch and four-inch water pipe had been laid.

As increased use and occasional drought threatened the supply, a 16-inch pump was installed in 1881. Danger of a water famine becoming more acute, a general and thorough investigation was made and in June 1885 a number of expert reports were referred to the firm of Croft and Forbes for opinion and advice. A high service reservoir, increased pumping facilities, direct connection with Malden and metered mains were recommended, and by the end of the year land for a reservoir on Fairmount Hill had been purchased and a pumping station installed. The following year the work was completed and water let onto the system September 2, 1886. The capacity of the new reservoir was 1,500,000 gallons, and the elevation ninety-four feet above the roadway of Spot Pond. A contract was then made whereby Melrose took possession of all mains in Melrose formerly in joint possession, and Malden was paid \$9,000.

About this time it was realized that to avoid pollution the property adjoining the Pond should be acquired. Twenty thousand dollars was appropriated and fifty-seven lots of land acquired. Application was also made to the General Court for relinquishments of all Commonwealth rights to Melrose, Medford and Malden.

Consumption and waste both proving excessive, a joint meeting was held to discuss the question of increasing supply, and numerous wells were drilled, but as Malden and Medford began to use less water from Spot Pond, the supply increased, and in 1897 a new 14-inch main was laid on Main Street.

On January 1, 1898, following an Act of the General Court, the control of the Spot Pond water supply passed to the hands of the Water Board of the Metropolitan District Commission and out of the hands of the Malden, Melrose and Medford Water Boards.

In 1898 work was begun on a new reservoir south of Spot Pond, and was finished in 1900, holding 41,400 gallons. The same year Melrose became a city, and the water supply became the responsibility of the Mayor and Engineer of the Public Works Department.

In 1901 the State through the Metropolitan District Commission expended \$541,474.36 in draining, cleaning, excavating and enlarging Spot Pond, and in removing the peat to the gravel bottom. Doleful Pond and Dark Hollow Pond were also drained by open ditch and pipe line directly into Spot Pond Brook, thus diverting from Spot Pond a large amount of swamp water that formerly drained into it.

The question of meters had long been discussed, but as the Metropolitan Water Tax was based on population and property values rather than on the water used, little had been done about it. In 1904 an Act was passed providing that assessments for water should be based on consumption, but as the cost was great, the matter was further delayed. But in 1907 a second Act relative to the installation of water meters was passed, and in addition to the 1,059 meters already installed, an additional 2,461 were added in 1908, including practically every occupied house. An immediate reduction in the amount of water used was noticeable, the one hundred eighteen gallons per capita in 1907 falling to eighty-nine gallons in 1908 and to sixty-three gallons by 1911.

Following this work the Water Department has been chiefly concerned with leaks, waste and repairs. In 1921 there were 45.5 miles of cast-iron pipe, 10.5 miles of cement-lined pipe, 383 hydrants, 5,000 meters installed. In 1947 the length of water mains was 73.36 miles, 6,431 meters were in service, and 499 city hydrants.

In 1921 a fishy taste in Spot Pond water developed from an excess of urogenopsis, and many householders, as well as nurses from the Hospital, had to obtain drinking water from Crystal



Spring. The Pond water had to be treated with ammonium chloride as ice prevented the use of copper sulfate, but the trouble was temporary and ascribed to a previous drought.

On July 8, 1939, the Metropolitan District Commission announced the spending of \$150,000 on the enlargement of one of the Spot Pond reservoirs, and the laying of a 60-inch pipe from the southern gate house of the Bear Hill reservoir, by-passing Spot Pond, so that in the event Spot Pond water became unpalatable water could be drawn from the Wachusett reservoir in Clinton.

In 1901 James W. Riley, who had been Superintendent of the Melrose Water Department since 1889, died, and his assistant, James McTiernan, was appointed in his place. In that year the system had twenty-three miles of cast-iron pipe and twenty-four miles of cement pipe. Mr. McTiernan died in 1937 and was followed by Dennis Murphy until 1942, when Harry Martin took his place and is the present superintendent, with Walter L. Olson as assistant superintendent.

1227357



ELL POND

## CHAPTER EIGHT

### THE DRAINAGE

When Melrose became a city in 1900, a department of public works was established with an engineer and superintendent in charge. The major task of the new department was the solution of the drainage problem which had existed for many years, and on March 5, 1900, the Engineer was instructed to submit a report on the subject.

Back in 1634 Thomas Coytmore built a dam in Malden which forced the waters of Spot Pond, Shilly Shally and Ell Pond Brooks back over the land area of Melrose. In 1662 Samuel Howard built a dam at the outlet of Ell Pond that caused an overflow to Albion Street on the north, across Main Street on the east, and on the area between Vinton Street and Brunswick Park on the west. In 1700 Timothy Sprague built a dam at the outlet of Spot Pond which conserved the water supply but flooded land to the north.

This large area of swamp and sodden land was considered a menace to public health, and in 1857 a committee was appointed to seek relief, but little was actually accomplished until the Dyer dam in Malden was removed March 31, 1871. Legal claims then arose from the Dyer estate, who were then owners of the dam, with numerous trials, which were not settled until 1877. During the discussion Daniel W. Gooch rose to declare that "God Almighty owns that water," to which Artemis Barrett replied, "But David Dyer has a mortgage on it," as was proved when Malden, Melrose and Medford had to pay damages of \$60,000 for removing the dam.

In the meantime the dam at Ell Pond had been removed in 1862, and later, in 1907, the damming rights at Bennett's Pond, used for ice harvesting, had been purchased by the City for \$10,000, the dam removed, and the groundwater of a large area lowered. The pond disappeared but Bennett's Brook remains.

The Melrose area is drained eastward into the Saugus River, to the southeast into Chelsea Creek, and to the south into Malden River. The run-off is rapid, and the lower levels easily flooded, with poor drainage in area near the Malden line.

The City of Melrose enlarged and straightened Ell Pond and Spot Pond Brooks to the Malden line, but Malden having suffered a flooding in 1886 which resulted in a narrowing of culverts and

conduits to prevent a recurrence, Melrose continued to suffer as a holding basin, with a loss of some sixty-five acres of available land for development, Malden claiming that it was Melrose's problem.

On February 15, 1900 the Mayor of Malden asked the Mayor of Melrose for a conference on the subject, which was held in the City Hall in Malden on February 22. Nothing resulted until 1902 when the Legislature authorized and instructed the Metropolitan Water and Sewerage Board to submit a report on the subject before January 15, 1903. This was published under date of January 14, 1903, House Document No. 1087, and submitted plans which would have cost \$268,000 to execute, Melrose's share being \$133,000. As a result nothing was done.

Quite apart from the drainage of Spot Pond Brook, surface drainage in other parts of Melrose had become a problem, and the report submitted by the City Engineer, W. Dabney Hunter, covered a drainage plan, exclusive of Spot Pond Brook, to cost \$334,610. The report was adopted and work began on July 9, 1901.

On January 10, 1914, a report from the Commissioners appointed by the Legislature to study the control of flooding from the Spot Pond Brook was submitted, but it only stated that more expert testimony was necessary.

The Melrose Planning Board of 1930, Mrs. Eva G. Osgood as chairman, made a study of the problem, and a special committee was appointed, with Joseph Milano as chairman. A bill was submitted to the Legislature to force Malden to relieve the pressure within two years, but was lost in committee.

Since that time work on the Spot Pond reservoirs has lessened the problem somewhat, but while there has been no acute controversy in recent years, the basic problem still remains. A large conduit down Dartmouth Street to tidewater in Malden River would remove the trouble, but this would require State funds to accomplish.

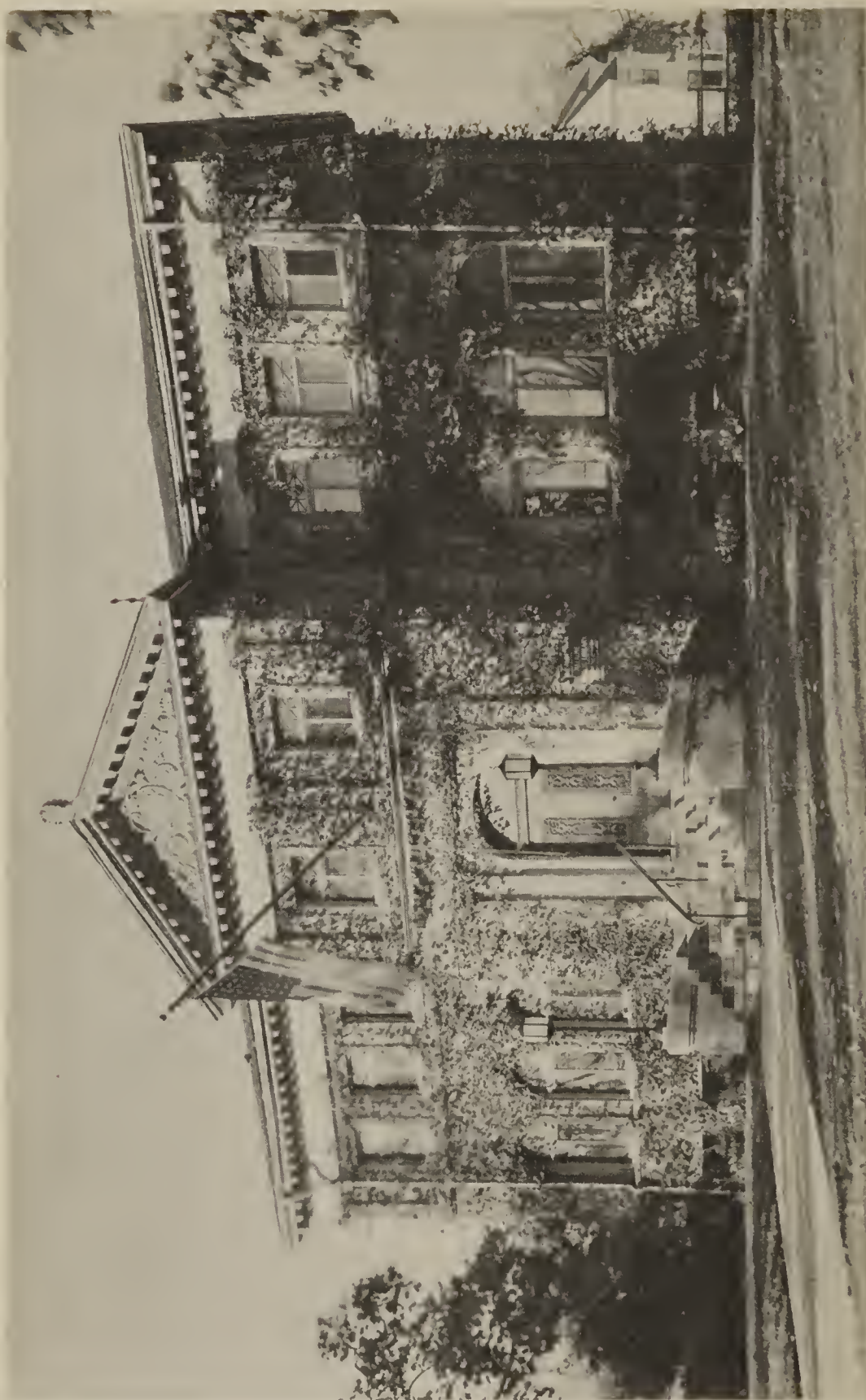
Following the passage of the Act by the Massachusetts Legislature on June 7, 1889 providing for the building of a sewerage system for the Mystic and Charles River Valleys, the Sewer Commission began building a trunk sewer, and on April 25, 1892, the Melrose Town Meeting voted that a committee be appointed to study the inclusion of Melrose in the system. This was done, work was begun on May 14, 1894, and continued through the following years. In 1900 the system included 33.94 miles of completed sewers. In 1947 there were 61.41 miles of sewer in Melrose,



including 2.40 miles controlled by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, but used by the City.

A. J. Waghorn was Superintendent of the Drainage Department for forty-one years until October 26, 1937, when he was followed by the present Superintendent, S. Hale Harding.

A pumping station on Upham Street at the Saugus line was installed in 1949 to lift sewerage over the hump to Ardsmoor Road where it resumes a gravity fall.



PUBLIC LIBRARY, WEST EMERSON STREET

## CHAPTER NINE

### THE LIBRARY

In 1900 the Melrose Public Library occupied rooms in the Young Men's Christian Association Building on Main Street, where it had been located since 1895. Miss Carrie M. Worthen was librarian, and had been since 1873. Miss Mary Ella Dix was her assistant. Elbridge H. Goss was chairman of the Trustees. There were 12,836 volumes and the annual budget was \$2,800.

Previously the Library had been located in the Town Hall, and before 1874 in a room in the Waverley Block on Essex Street, where it began in 1871 with a nucleus of one hundred twenty-five volumes presented by the Franklin Fraternity.

The Library was fast outgrowing its accommodations, and the hope had been expressed that some wealthy citizen, or the City, would make provision for a Library building. But about this time Andrew Carnegie was making donations toward the building of public library buildings and Mayor John Larrabee wrote to him on the subject. As a result the Mayor was able to announce in his second inaugural address on January 6, 1902, that Mr. Carnegie had agreed to contribute \$25,000 for a Library building if the City of Melrose would agree to contribute not less than \$2,500 annually to its support. A meeting of the Board of Aldermen was held the same day and a committee appointed to gratefully acknowledge the gift and make such recommendations toward building the Library as might be necessary.

At a later meeting of the Aldermen on February 11, 1902, it was voted to erect the building on the lot previously occupied by the High School building, burned in 1897, at the corner of West Emerson Street and Lake Avenue, as being in a quiet neighborhood and easily accessible from the residential center of Melrose. At the next meeting of the Board this action was vetoed by the Mayor on the ground that the matter should be brought before a public meeting. This was done on March 18, in the City Hall, and although the question was discussed at length, the location mentioned was approved by a large vote, and this was confirmed at a meeting of the Aldermen on March 27. A building committee was then appointed, and plans called for.

Sixteen architects submitted plans, which were hung upon the walls of the Mayor's office for inspection. At a meeting of the



committee held December 2, 1902, the plan of Penn Varney of Lynn, Massachusetts, was accepted. Bids on construction were then called for and that of George M. Tufts of Melrose for \$27,110 was accepted. Then as soon as the weather permitted, building was begun, February 20, 1903.

The cornerstone was laid on April 20, 1903, with a large number of citizens present. Mayor Sidney H. Buttrick was in charge of the ceremony and made an address, together with Ex-Mayor Larrabee and the Chairman of the Trustees of the Public Library, Charles C. Barry.

Building proceeded rapidly, but the installation of steel stacks for the books and the addition of new furniture delayed the dedication until April 15, 1904. A large number of persons were present, and addresses were made by Mayor Buttrick, John Larrabee, Charles C. Barry, and Hon. John L. Bates, Governor of Massachusetts; with the principal address being given by Mrs. Mary A. Livermore.

As certain improvements whose cost exceeded the sum given by Mr. Carnegie were found advisable, an appeal was made to the public and an additional sum raised, bringing the total cost of the Library up to nearly \$32,000. The total valuation of the property as fixed by the Library Trustees included land \$15,000, building, furniture and fixtures, \$38,300 and books \$15,000, or a total of \$68,300.

Miss Worthen continued as librarian until 1920 when she resigned because of poor health and Miss Elsie M. Hatch, who had been assistant librarian since 1912, was elected librarian in January 1921 and remained as such until April 1, 1945, when she retired, and died September 11, 1945. Under her guidance the Library branches had been developed, the historical, genealogical and art rooms established, a mezzanine floor and additional stacks added. In 1908 she began a card catalog system and in 1912 installed the Dewey Decimal System of library classification. In 1919 a police officer had to be present in the evenings to stop complaints of disorderly conduct by the young people, and in her annual report for 1923 Miss Hatch complained of the practice of stealing and mutilating books, a difficulty not yet completely eradicated. In October 1925 the Library was opened for use in the morning, after ten o'clock. During World War I, the upper floor was given over to the Red Cross.

In April 1904 the Melrose Woman's Club voted to present to the Library a collection of Art and Literature to be named the



Mary A. Livermore Library of Sacred Art. Four hundred dollars was given from the treasury and a committee appointed to raise the sum of one thousand dollars. In February 1909 the fund was completed. The nucleus of the collection was the purchase of one hundred books and twenty-five hundred photographs, many of them secured in Europe. The Livermore Room at the Library contains these collections, which are still growing.

From April 1 to July 31, 1945, the assistant librarian, Miss Barbara Mason, was in charge, and on August 1, 1945, Miss Helen Anderson took charge as librarian, having been elected by the Trustees from a number of applicants.

Miss Anderson, a native of Ware, Massachusetts, had worked in the City Library in Springfield, then in the public library at Ann Arbor, Michigan, and also in the library of the University of Michigan where she received her A.B. and M.A. degrees in library science. Following this she was in charge of the public library in Wausau, Wisconsin for four years, and then in charge of the Forest Park Branch of the City Library of Springfield for two years before coming to Melrose.

Under Miss Anderson's care the Library has continued its development. Fluorescent lighting was installed in the circulation and reading rooms in 1948. New lounge furniture has been put in the reading room, and the children's room moved downstairs, the room they used on the main floor being given to the High School students who were crowding the reading room. The size of identification cards has been reduced, needed painting has been done, and some stacks added.

For many years the younger children have been the subject of special interest to the Library. Story telling for the children on Saturday afternoons began in 1921 with Mrs. Eldridge, Mrs. Smith, Miss Wicker, Miss Emery, Miss Hamburger and Mrs. Scott as story tellers. The Children's Room was opened October 30, 1904, with Miss Leila Allen in charge. In December 1937 Mrs. Caro Nims took charge, and has developed further interest by visiting some eighty classrooms in the public schools and explaining the use of the Library to the children.

Clearing out the basement room, with a separate entrance, fluorescent lighting and furniture suitable for children has greatly relieved the crowding on the main floor, and also furnishes a room more in keeping with the children's needs.

On February 1, 1947, moving pictures became an added feature for the children on Saturday mornings, a short program being

given to three separate groups. This was based on a fund for renting films presented by the Lions Club of Melrose, who later purchased a 16mm film projector for the use of the Library to replace the one loaned by the Young Men's Christian Association.

The Library Branch at the Highlands was opened in a room in the Whittier School on September 13, 1915, with Miss Gertrude B. Low as librarian. She was followed by Miss Alice Long, who resigned in December 1926 for reasons of health, and was replaced by Miss Mary E. Ayers. On September 1, 1949 Miss Ayers retired to return to her home in Wolfeboro, New Hampshire, and was replaced by Mrs. Gene Ransom Hanks, who had been reference librarian in the main Library. She is a graduate of Boston University and previously was economics librarian in the Dewey Library and in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

In August 1918 the Highlands Branch was moved to the Franklin School, and on January 2, 1927 to its present location at 401-403 Franklin Street. In 1948 it held 5,169 books.

Besides the Highlands Branch there are three book stations: one at the Lincoln School, 80 West Wyoming Avenue, with Mrs. Alice Waterworth in charge; one at the Winthrop School, 162 First Street, with Mrs. Ethel Perkins in charge; and one at the Ripley School, 94 Lebanon Street, with Mrs. Pearl Rawding in charge.

On October 10, 1908, Elbridge Henry Goss died, long a friend of the Library. On December 27, 1911, Charles Copeland Barry died, another strong supporter and chairman of the Trustees. In 1942 Rev. Paul Sterling died, a member of the Board of Trustees since 1906 and chairman since 1916. In March 1947 Frank W. Campbell, for thirty years a member of the Board of Trustees and chairman since 1942, resigned and was replaced by Hugh Nixon as chairman. In April 1949 William L. Carney became chairman, the other members of the Board being Hugh Nixon, Edwin W. Lundquist, Mrs. Elisabeth M. Perkins, Mrs. Elinor H. Tibbetts and Dr. Melvin H. Nicholls.

The Library staff in 1949 included Helen Anderson as Librarian; Barbara G. Mason, Assistant Librarian; Caro F. Nims, Children's Librarian; Margaret Lorenz, Cataloger; Ruth Tyler, Reference Librarian; Rhoda M. Parmenter, Circulation Librarian; Gene Ransom Hanks, Highlands Branch Librarian; Fay Wayne, General Assistant; Joan M. Trumbly, General Assistant, Children's Department; and Edwin A. Allen, Building Custodian.

During the year Mrs. Violet E. Bostwick resigned as Circulation Librarian.

At the beginning of 1949 the Library held 57,144 volumes and the budget for 1948 amounted to \$46,033.67. The Library circulation which was 13,240 for the first full year of 1872 had increased to 60,001 by 1900, and to 146,951 in 1948, of which the Highlands Branch covered 21,814. While this increase is encouraging, the figure is low for a city the size of Melrose.

While not organized as a museum, a number of articles of curious or historical interest have been presented to the Library from time to time, and are shown on the second floor.

The growth of the Melrose Public Library from its modest beginning in 1871 with one hundred twenty-five volumes is an indication of its usefulness to the community. Besides the pleasure of the literary entertainment it offers the public, its assistance in the cultural and educational activities of the community is valuable and growing.





POST OFFICE, ESSEX STREET



THE POST OFFICE

The first postmaster in Melrose was George W. Barrett, appointed in 1846 when the town was still North Malden. Mr. Barrett was also the first Melrose station master for the Boston and Maine Railroad, and the post office was in the railroad station. After various changes of postmasters and locations, the post office in 1900 was in the Burrell and Swett Block on Main Street, and Alfred Hocking was postmaster. On July 13, 1901, the office was moved to 503-505 Main Street on a ten-year lease, and opened there for business on September 1, 1901.

In August 1900 the Board of Trade proposed that the Melrose Post Office be made a part of the Boston Post Office, but this did not occur until February 1, 1906, when the postmaster became a superintendent on a permanent employment basis and the carriers' salaries were increased from \$750 to \$1,000 a year. Additional increases have been given since that time.

On June 27, 1925, the post office was moved to its present location on Essex Street next to the City Hall. A cartoon in the *Free Press* for December 20, 1929, showed a familiar line up at the post office window, and the Board of Aldermen and the Board of Trade protested the inadequacy of the facilities in February 1932, but no action was taken until April 1949 when work was begun on a two thousand square foot addition at the rear of the building, discouraging the hope of a new building for some time to come. This additional space is used for the parcel post mail which has increased some two hundred per cent in the past two or three years. Fluorescent lighting has been installed, and a loading platform added. Larger employees' quarters are provided on the second floor and the lobby on the ground floor enlarged. The John Bowen Company, contractors, did the work, their real estate branch, the Newbury Realty Company of Boston, being the owners of the building.

The first superintendent of the post office under the Boston Post Office was Alfred Hawkins, followed in turn by Charles N. Fowler, Albert R. Ramsdell, Frank C. Douchette, David W. Robbins and then the present superintendent, Joseph H. Killion, who took charge in February 1934, having been employed in the Malden and Melrose post offices since 1906. During his term as

superintendent the annual business of the office has increased from \$33,000 to \$125,000. The office now employs fifty-two men.

A post office was established in the Fells railroad station in 1885 with Charles H. Ormsby as postmaster. On September 15, 1902 the office was situated at the corner of Goodyear Avenue and Main Street, and classified as Station No. 2 with G. Stanley Brown as clerk-in-charge, but was later discontinued.

A post office was established in Melrose Highlands in 1874 with John Singer, Jr., as postmaster. In 1900 the post office was in the Rogers Block on Franklin Street with Mrs. Lillian D. Edmunds as clerk-in-charge. It was moved to 21 Marvin Road on July 27, 1929, with Norman Swift in charge, followed by Thomas F. Doherty as superintendent, in 1946. It is now a financial office only with two employees.

## CHAPTER ELEVEN

### THE CHURCHES

The oldest church in Melrose is the *FIRST METHODIST CHURCH* which dates from 1813 when a group, dissatisfied with a reference to the war with England made in a sermon preached in the Orthodox Church in Malden Center, held an indignation meeting in a barn in North Malden from which grew a new society under the auspices of the Methodist Church, then a new but growing movement in New England. The services of Rev. Timothy Merritt were obtained, who preached the first sermon February 7, 1813, in the schoolhouse on Lebanon Street, just south of Upham Street. He continued for four Sundays, then Rev. Epaphias Kilby preached for four Sundays, then Rev. Thomas C. Pierce for six months, and then Rev. Ephraim Wiley from 1814 to 1817. During Mr. Wiley's pastorate the Church was formally organized, and during the pastorate of his successor, Rev. Orlando Hinds in 1818, a church was built thirty by thirty-two feet at the corner of Main and Green Streets.

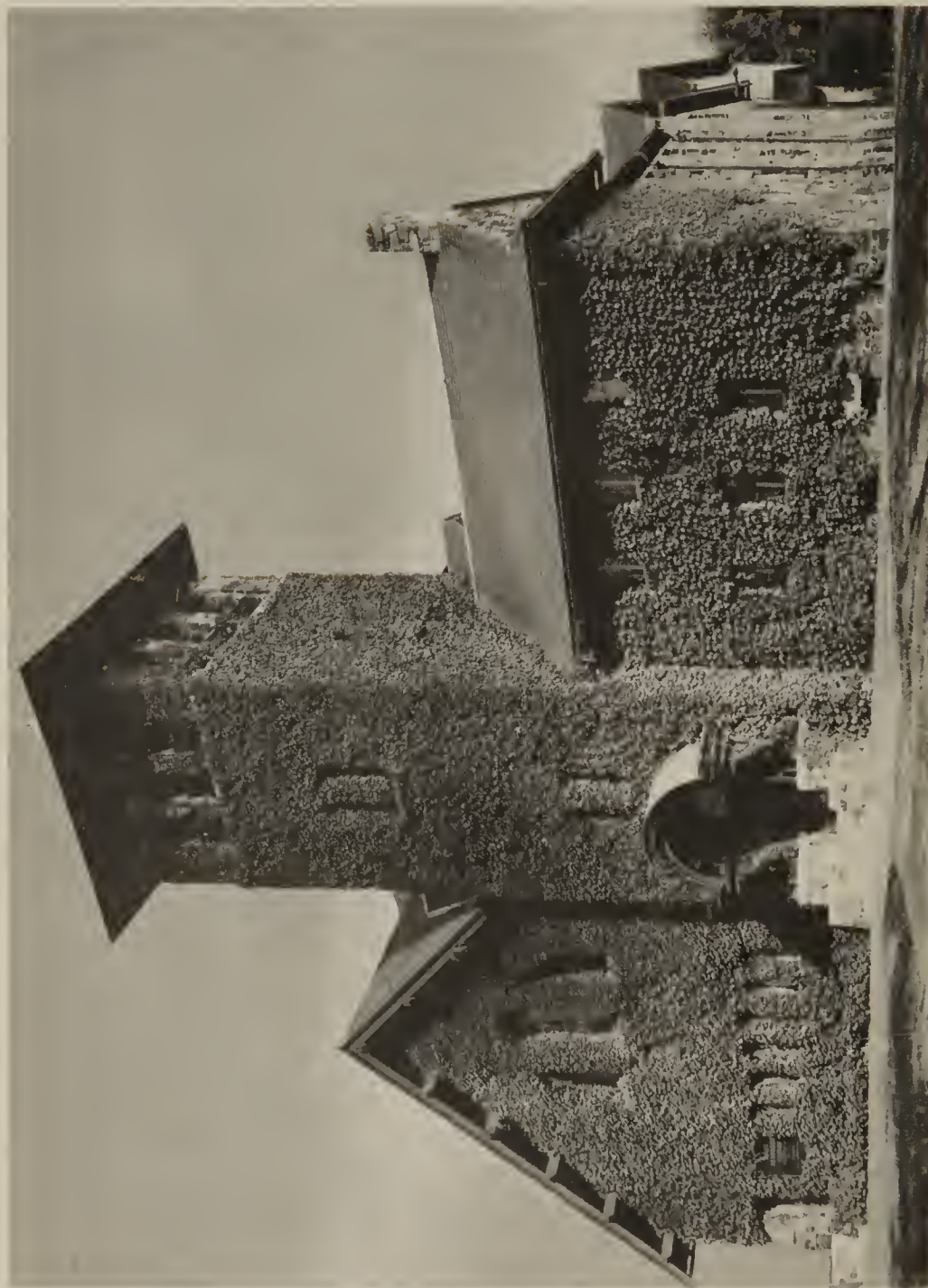
About 1827 a dissident group formed a separate congregation called the Methodist Protestant Church, which about twenty-five years later became the First Baptist Church.

The first Methodist church building, although redesigned and enlarged, served until 1857 when it was sold to George F. Boardman, moved to the corner of Main and Essex Streets, and became the Concert Hall until it burned down November 30, 1875.

The land on which the present church building stands on Main Street was given by Isaac Emerson, and a new edifice was built there and dedicated April 1, 1857. It was remodeled in 1876, and continued to serve the congregation until it burned down April 24, 1903. A new building, the present one, was immediately planned, the congregation meeting in the Young Men's Christian Association hall during its construction. The cornerstone was laid September 12, 1903, and the completed building dedicated June 19, 1904, Bishop Edward G. Andrews preaching the sermon.

The window at the east end of auditorium was presented as a memorial to Dr. Eratus Otis Phinney by his wife. The window at the west end of the church was given by Mrs. Frank F. Hunt in memory of her husband.





FIRST METHODIST CHURCH, MAIN STREET, SUCCESSOR TO THE FIRST CHURCH ORGANIZED IN MELROSE, 1813



A parish house was built to meet the increasing demand, and dedicated September 27, 1925. On December 14, 1941 a set of Schulmerich chimes, dedicated to the memory of Mrs. Henrietta Roberts Alexander, was presented by her son William B. Alexander. A public address system given by Benjamin B. Pingree was dedicated at the same time.

The first parsonage had previously been the residence of Isaac Emerson, who died in 1861. The present parsonage was built on the same site, 647 Main Street, in 1890.

The church societies include the Church School, Wesley Brotherhood, Perrin Bible League, Women's Society for Christian Service, The Forum, Methodist Youth Fellowship, Intermediate Methodist Youth Fellowship, Couples Club, Optimists, Boy and Girl Scouts, and the recently organized Crusaders for young people of college age.

The church membership, which in 1900 was about six hundred, has grown to seventeen hundred, of which one hundred sixty-nine were received in 1948.

Rev. Joel M. Leonard was pastor from 1896 to 1900, his successors being Rev. Charles H. Stackpole 1901-1905; Rev. Williard T. Perrin 1906-1909; Rev. Louis C. Wright 1910-1915; Rev. C. C. P. Hiller 1916-1918; Rev. Laurence W. C. Emig 1919-1925; Rev. Charles W. Jeffras 1926-1930; Rev. John L. Ivey 1931-1938; Rev. G. Vaughn Shedd 1939-1942; Rev. John L. Cairns 1943-1946; Rev. Lemuel K. Lord 1947 to date.

The will of Charles Pratt left \$10,000 which he was to receive from the City for the purchase of his estate for the purpose of enlarging the Wyoming Cemetery, for the use of "Christian Missions" by the Stewards of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Melrose. Out of this bequest the Swain's Pond Chapel was built in 1891 and named the "Pratt Memorial." Religious services and a Sunday School were sustained in this Chapel for a number of years.

The "East Side Mission," so called, also flourished for a number of years, finally passing under Congregational control and becoming the Hillcrest Congregational Church.

The FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH in Melrose had its beginning with preaching by Rev. Stillman Pratt in the home of Dr. Levi Gould on Main Street on April 25, 1848. Services were continued in the home of Deacon Jonathan Cochran on Grove Street, and then in the passenger room of the Boston and Maine Railroad station until the first church edifice was built on West

Foster Street and the church formally organized as the Melrose Orthodox Congregational Church with ten members on July 11, 1849.

The first church building was enlarged in 1858 but burned down in 1869. The present structure was built at the corner of West Foster and Willow Streets and dedicated October 26, 1870. In 1882 a parsonage was added. The church building underwent extensive repairs in 1890, and again in 1900 when it was closed from June to October. In 1912 the church became free of debt, and a new organ was installed. In 1918 the title was changed to The First Congregational Church.

Rev. Thomas Sims, D.D. was pastor from May 2, 1897 until he retired May 1, 1918. He was elected Pastor Emeritus in 1919 and held that position until his death in 1937.

During the succeeding pastorate of Rev. Richard H. Bennett from March 5, 1919 to September 20, 1932, the heating system of the church was renovated and in 1925 the East Wing added to give more space for the Church School, an office and a ladies' parlor.

Rev. Olin Berry Tracy was pastor from October 30, 1932 to December 1, 1948. In 1943 the church steeple was removed as unsafe, and the clock with it. During his pastorate a deficit of \$4,000 was wiped out, and on October 29, 1944, a mortgage of \$42,588.78 dating from the depression period was burned. Besides these material accomplishments he was actively engaged during World War II in giving spiritual help to the many servicemen and women from the Church. When he left to take up a pastorate in Snyder, New York, the membership was nearly fifteen hundred, an increase of a thousand since 1900. On April 3, 1949, his successor, Rev. Clarence W. Fuller, preached his first sermon in the church.

On May 16, 1948 the One Hundredth Anniversary of the Church was opened with an Anniversary Communion Service by the pastor, Rev. Olin B. Tracy, and by the former pastor, Rev. Richard H. Bennett, then pastor of the Payson Park Church in Belmont, when forty-seven new church members were received. An Anniversary Banquet was held on May 20, with grace offered by Rev. Frank H. Snell, President of the Melrose Ministerial Association, and Willis C. Goss acting as toastmaster.

In 1932 the Church lost the services of Miss Annie W. Chapin who had served the Church faithfully for sixty years as Church School teacher, superintendent of the Junior Department, pas-

tor's assistant, deaconess, and as editor of the church paper, *The Messenger*.

The church societies include, besides the Church School, the Women's Guild, which is a development of an auxiliary to the Woman's Board of Missions organized in 1871, later extending its functions until in 1900 it became the Women's Union and included a social and sewing circle. In 1915 an additional group called the Young Matrons' Guild was added and in 1929 the whole organization became the Women's Guild. Other societies are the Bridge Builders, Couples Club, Young Adult Group and the Christian Endeavor. The Senior Christian Endeavor was organized September 4, 1883 with seventy-three charter members. The Junior Christian Endeavor dates from 1896 but was reorganized in 1923.

The FIRST UNITARIAN CHURCH services in Melrose were held in 1848 by Rev. F. W. Holland in Academy Hall at the corner of Grove and Berwick Streets under the auspices of the American Unitarian Association, but after a few months the effort was abandoned. Twenty years later the movement was resumed by Smith W. Nichols, Charles Toppan, Henry Munroe and their families. The services of Rev. William P. Tilden of Boston were obtained, also under the auspices of the American Unitarian Association, and church services were held in Concert Hall on Main Street near Essex for the first time on November 18, 1866, with nearly fifty persons attending. Services were continued during November and December by Mr. Tilden and Rev. John C. Wells of Quincy. In January 1867 Rev. John A. Buckingham was engaged for six months and in July 1867 the Unitarian Congregational Society of Melrose was formed. Rev. William Silsbee was pastor the following year, but growth was slow.

The Rev. William S. Barnes of the Baptist Church having had a change of faith, left that church in 1868 and was asked to preach by the Unitarian Parish in Concert Hall. He accepted and was accompanied by a number of persons from the Baptist, Congregational and Methodist churches. The name of the society was changed to the Liberal Christian Congregational Society and Mr. Barnes was installed as pastor in August 1868.

As his former Baptist parishioners were so cool to him, Mr. Barnes resigned his position with the Unitarians in January 1869 and moved to the Unitarian church in Woburn, where he remained for ten years, and afterwards to Montreal.

When Mr. Barnes left, so did a number of his personal friends.





FIRST UNITARIAN CHURCH, WEST EMERSON STREET



Rev. A. S. Nickerson was installed as pastor in July 1869, but resigned in April 1870. The Parish then resumed its original name of Unitarian Congregational Society, and in spite of its depressed state, undertook the building of a church in September at the corner of West Emerson and Myrtle Streets.

Preaching services were contributed by pastors from neighboring parishes to save fees, until May 1, 1872, when the new church building was dedicated by Rev. Andrew P. Peabody of Harvard. Rev. Daniel M. Wilson, a Harvard graduate, was installed as pastor November 15, 1872, and continued as such until he resigned in 1876 to go to Quincy.

In July 1876 the Church was re-incorporated to correct some legal points in its original organization. In 1900 the membership was two hundred twenty-five, which has since increased to three hundred twenty-five in 1949.

The pastors since 1900 have been Rev. Thomas Jay Horner 1899-1911; Rev. Otto E. Duerr 1911-1914; Rev. Henry W. Pinkham 1915-1917; Rev. James W. MacDonald 1918-1919; Rev. Henry T. Secrist 1920-1935; Rev. Arthur W. Olsen 1936-1942; Rev. Chadbourne A. Spring 1942 to date.

The church building was enlarged in 1891, and again in October 1906. On May 28, 1928 the Parish decided to build a new church and parish house, which was dedicated February 16, 1936 when free of debt.

The Unity Club was organized in the late '90s for monthly meetings of a social and literary character, following the Round-About Club which had followed a similar program for some twenty years. Other church societies, besides the Church School, include the Tandem Club, the Laymen's League, the Alliance, the Evening Alliance, and the American Unitarian Youth.

In 1828 several members of the First Methodist Church, dissatisfied with the church government, left and formed themselves as the Protestant Methodist Church. They purchased the unpainted schoolhouse at the corner of Lebanon and Upham Streets irreverently termed the "Duck Pen," moved it to the large lot at the corner of Main and Upham Streets, enlarged and dedicated it for worship, with seventeen church members and Rev. Thomas F. Norris as pastor. In 1842 this building was outgrown, and a new frame building constructed. The small society suffered difficulties, however, and many members left. As a number of Baptists had settled in the town, a new church society was organized January 1, 1856, as the FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH of Melrose, with



FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, MAIN STREET



ADVENT CHRISTIAN CHURCH, FRANKLIN STREET



thirteen Baptists and eight Protestant Methodists as members.

In 1873 the church building was sold to the Roman Catholics and moved to Dell Avenue, where it was torn down some years later. It was replaced by a brick structure dedicated November 17, 1874 with Rev. Almond Barelle as pastor. It is related that on the first day of its use smoke was seen issuing from the tower, and a fire alarm was rung. Later it was explained that no chimney had been built for the furnace, and it had been necessary to run a smoke pipe through the tower. Holes had been punctured in the sanctuary floor on an original theory of ventilation, with the result that those sitting near the aisles were cooked, and those sitting farther away were frozen. For use of the Church School the pews had been made with reversible backs, with a squeak that was the joy of the boys who attended. The last service was held in this building March 4, 1906, after which it was torn down and replaced by the present granite structure, the bricks of the older structure being used in the inner walls of the new. The cornerstone was laid May 30, 1906 with John Larrabee presiding, and the church was dedicated April 7, 1907. Two memorial windows built by Burnham, one in memory of Charles Copeland Barry and one in memory of Ernest Leighton Carr, have been placed in the church.

In 1900, when Rev. Augustus Erving Scoville became pastor, the church membership numbered four hundred fifty, since increased to one thousand five hundred thirty-six in 1949. It was in the same year that Mr. Barry organized the Barry Class for Bible study. The class began with sixty members, later fell to nearly twenty, but has since risen to its present membership of one hundred ninety-five.

Mr. Scoville was followed by Rev. Philetus H. McDowell from January 1, 1915, to September 15, 1923; Rev. Walter E. Woodbury from January 1924 to 1930; Rev. Harold V. Jensen from October 1930 to 1938; and Rev. Wallace Forgey from January 1, 1939 to date. On May 16, 1945, the Church was incorporated.

The Church has the usual and necessary organizations to care for the different age groups. Besides the Church School and other activities there are the Woman's Circle, a missionary group, the Young Women's Guild, a social group, the YOMACO Club, for young married couples, the Berean Class, Philathea, the Camp Fire Girls, Boy Scout groups, and the Barry Class for men.

As a result of mission work by members of the Church a Baptist church was organized in January 1889 at Middlesex Fells,

and continued until the Rubber Factory closed in 1929, when it was disbanded.

The Church also assisted in the organization of the Melrose Highlands Baptist Church on April 12, 1894. A church building was built at the corner of Franklin and Day Streets and dedicated December 29, 1895. By 1899 the membership had grown to seventy-five with Rev. David M. Lockrow as pastor until his resignation on September 23, 1906. In 1912 the church was disbanded, the building sold to the Advent Christian Church, and the Baptist members absorbed by the First Baptist Church.

Melrose sympathizers with the Universalist doctrines of John Murray began holding services in the old schoolhouse on Lebanon Street in the early 1800s under the leadership of Rev. Joshua Flagg and others. In 1829 this group moved to the old Center School on Upham Street and later, as their numbers grew, to the Academy Hall on Berwick Street. The Universalist Parish was organized February 10, 1848 with sixteen members, and Rev. Josiah W. Talbot was the first pastor. Late in 1850 Mr. Talbot gave the land now occupied and managed the construction of a church building, dedicated January 1, 1852. In 1888, this building was sold to Frank Eastman, moved to Essex Street, first known as Franklin Hall but now occupied by the Melrose Chemical Company. The new church structure was opened for meetings on January 20, 1889, with two hundred present, and the formal dedication of the FIRST UNIVERSALIST CHURCH took place March 24, 1889, with seven hundred present.

In 1910 the cellar and furnace room were utilized to build Marshall Hall. In 1924 the interior of the church was remodeled, redecorated and electricity installed.

Dr. Edwin C. Bowles was pastor in 1900 but resigned to fill the Chair of History at Tufts College. At that time the church membership numbered fifty. He was succeeded by Rev. Andrew J. Torsleff 1902-1904; Dr. Harold Marshall 1904-1918; Rev. Hal T. Kearns for a short period until he entered the armed service as chaplain; Rev. Lester L. Lewis 1919-1926; Rev. Gustave H. Leining 1926-1935; Rev. Leslie C. Nichols. 1936 to date. Present church membership numbers about four hundred thirty-five.

Church societies include the Universalist Youth Fellowship, the King's Daughters, Association of Universalist Women, Chain Club, Russell Club, Thursday Club, Talbot Club, Comrades, Young Matrons' Club, Friendly Fellowship and the Marco Club.

At the time the present building was constructed, a memorial



window was included, presented by Joseph Crocker in memory of his parents. The organ was the gift of Daniel Russell. On May 8, 1949, the Church celebrated its One Hundredth Anniversary.

Services of the Episcopal Church began in Melrose on April 13, 1856 in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Rice on Lake Avenue, now the home of Dr. and Mrs. Joseph Fay. Fifteen persons were present, and the service was conducted by Rev. William H. Munroe as rector. Services were continued in Lyceum Hall on Main Street and on May 20, 1857 the TRINITY EPISCOPAL CHURCH was organized. A church building was erected on West Emerson Street near Tremont Street and dedicated March 25, 1860. It was later consecrated by Bishop Eastburn on June 13, 1866, when free of debt.

In 1886 the cornerstone of the present stone building was laid, and the church built largely through the generosity of Miss Catherine Louise Tyer, as a memorial from their surviving children to Henry George and Elizabeth Tyer. It was consecrated June 21, 1887 by Bishop Paddock. There was a building committee of five assisted by the rector, Rev. Charles L. Short. One of the committeemen planted the ivy that has since grown to cover the walls of the building.

A stone from Melrose Abbey in Scotland was presented to Trinity Church in 1886 by William L. Williams, and is placed under the support of one of the trusses on the south side of the church. Many stained glass windows were installed, designed by William H. Burnham and Son, Melrose residents, among them being a memorial window to five young men of the Parish who fell in World War II, Richard Philip Lyle, George Lyman McRae, Wallace James Manson, Waldo Earle Newton, Jr., and Wendell Allen Nye. Three windows, from the Connick Associates Studios, were dedicated November 20, 1949 to the memory of Florence Chesley Murray, a communicant of the church.

A peal of bells was presented to the Church by Robert Henry Harris, Rowland W. Harris and Mrs. Paul Sterling as children of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph M. Harris, and consecrated on December 17, 1909, by Archdeacon Babcock and the rector, Rev. Paul Sterling.

The old Parish House having been destroyed by fire on January 16, 1936, a new Parish House was built and opened for inspection on January 8, 1937.

In 1948 a memorial organ was installed by the Parish and dedicated to the memory of Robert E. Nordstrom, a young soloist in the choir, untimely deceased.

The Twenty-Fifth Anniversary of the Parish was celebrated by a Harvest Home Festival on Michaelmas Day 1881. In 1906 the Parish celebrated its Fiftieth Anniversary, with Rev. Paul Sterling as rector. In 1931 the Seventy-Fifth Anniversary was held, attended by Bishop Sherrill, and a pageant was given covering the notable events in the Parish history.

In 1900 the membership of the Parish was four hundred thirty, grown to nine hundred ninety-eight in 1949. Rev. Paul Sterling had been rector since September 15, 1891, and continued as such until his retirement in 1913. From 1914 to 1929 Rev. Hugh Wallace Smith was rector, followed in 1930 by the present rector, Rev. Warren C. Herrick.

Among the church societies may be mentioned the Woman's Auxiliary, in two branches, St. Margaret's Guild, St. Elizabeth's Guild, Men's Club, Young People's Club, Boy Scouts, and others.

The first Roman Catholics in Melrose were the families of the Conways, Dohertys and Kellys who attended Mass in Wakefield from 1851 to 1854, when Melrose was included in the newly established parish of the Immaculate Conception in Malden. On Christmas Day 1868 the first Mass in Melrose was celebrated by the Rev. Thomas Gleason of Malden in the Masonic Hall. In 1873 Melrose was made a part of the Stoneham parish under Rev. William H. Fitzpatrick and the Masonic Hall was used for services for several weeks until the old Baptist Church was bought, moved to Dell Avenue and renamed St. Bridget's. There were then about three hundred members in the Parish.

In 1875 the church building was repaired and enlarged, and in 1883 the land for the present church was purchased on Herbert Street at the corner of Myrtle. In 1891 the cornerstone was laid under the direction of the Reverend, later Monsignor Dennis J. O'Farrell, and in 1893 the church was dedicated as ST. MARY'S OF THE ANNUNCIATION. In 1894 Melrose was made a parish and Rev. Francis J. Glynn was named its first pastor. In 1895 the rectory was established at 41 Myrtle Street, and in 1897 Rev. Daniel J. Carney was appointed to assist Father Glynn. By 1900 there were nearly two thousand members in the Parish.

On April 26, 1903, the church bell, a gift from Mathew A. Divver and Neil A. Divver in honor of their mother Mrs. Bridget E. Divver, who had recently died, was dedicated by the Archbishop, the Most Reverend J. J. Williams, assisted by some twenty-three members of the clergy.

On August 27, 1909, the parochial school of St. Mary's

Parish on Myrtle Street at the corner of Grove Street was completed, staffed with six teachers from the Society of the Holy Child Jesus, and opened for classes on September 8, 1909, with one hundred twenty pupils. At the same time a convent of the Holy Child Jesus was opened on Herbert Street to house the teachers, later replaced in 1927 by a brick building opposite the church. In September 1913 the High School for Girls was opened in St. Mary's School, but later moved to the convent building. On February 4, 1948, the old convent building, then occupied by the Catholic Woman's Club, suffered damage in a three-alarm fire, but was later repaired for parish use.

The parish societies, exclusive of the Knights of Columbus, the Order of Foresters, and the Melrose Catholic Woman's Club, include the Sodality of the Blessed Virgin Mary, organized in 1896; the Children of Mary Sodality, organized among the Catholic high school girls in October 1937; the Society of the Holy Name, organized by Father Glynn following a mission at St. Mary's Church by the Dominican Fathers in 1898, with the first meeting held September 26, 1898; the St. Mary's Junior Holy Name Society, formed in 1935 to carry on the principles of the senior Holy Name Society among the young men of the Parish, meeting first in the church and sacristy, and later in the basement of the Knights of Columbus building, which was fitted up as a clubroom and made a center for the activities of the Society; the St. Mary's Conference of the St. Vincent de Paul Society, organized on October 2, 1916 among the men of the Parish; St. Mary's Alumnae, organized among the graduates of St. Mary's School by Mother Mary Regis in 1919 and which has awarded since 1929 a gold medal to the student graduating with the highest scholastic record; St. Mary's Parent Teachers Association, organized February 15, 1937 by Rev. Joseph F. Bonner to bring together the Sisters and the parents of St. Mary's School, which has sponsored the yearly outing of the school children, and made it possible for a number to attend the Parish Camp at Scituate; St. Mary's Girl Scouts, organized in 1921 as Troop No. 2 of the Melrose Girl Scouts, and reorganized in 1937, with two additional Troops added since then; the St. Mary's Boy Scouts which received their charter from the National Headquarters of the Boy Scouts of America on April 30, 1937; the Italian-American Men's Club, organized in October 1937 under the leadership of Rev. Edward F. Dowd for the purpose of spiritual, educational and social welfare of the Italian-American residents of the City; the Ladies' Auxil-



iary, organized in May 1938; the St. Thomas More Literary and Dramatic Society for literary and dramatic study and the public presentation of plays, organized in 1938 by Rev. Francis A. Barry; and the St. Mary's Discussion Club, organized in 1938 by Rev. Joseph F. Bonner among the high school students of the Parish for discussion and study of religious and modern problems.

In 1949 the Parish numbered about six thousand five hundred members, with Father Bonner assisted by Rev. Francis A. Curley, Rev. Edmund W. Croke, and Rev. Thomas F. Casey.

In October 1931 a new parish was formed in Wakefield, of Catholics from Melrose Highlands and Greenwood, with Rev. Patrick J. McCarthy as pastor, and the Most Blessed Sacrament Church was built on Main Street in Greenwood.

The GREEN STREET BAPTIST CHURCH in the Highlands began in 1893 when Mrs. Emma J. Prince and Mr. George McCallum organized meetings in the schoolhouse on Franklin Street just west of the railroad tracks. Interest in the meetings increased until a church society was organized February 5, 1894, with thirty-five members, known as the Free Will Baptist Church of Melrose Highlands, with Rev. George N. Howard as pastor. On May 4 of the same year land was purchased at the corner of Green Street and Farwell Avenue and a church building started, the larger part of the work being done by the church members. This organization continued until April 1903, when it disbanded and was reorganized April 22, 1903, with twenty-five members and Rev. Hibbard Lockhart as pastor, and took the name of the Free Will Baptist Church of Melrose.

On October 12, 1912, the Church united with the regular Baptist denomination, severing its connection with the Free Will Baptist a few years later, and has since been known as the Green Street Baptist Church. The Church was incorporated on February 10, 1921, and has a present membership of four hundred fifty-six.

The pastors who have served the Church include Rev. Hibbard Lockhart, April 22, 1903 to April 3, 1904; Rev. Ernest M. Holman, September 11, 1904 to May 26, 1907; Rev. Walter J. Malvern, September 15, 1907 to September 27, 1912; Rev. Samuel A. Dyke, October 4, 1912 to October 4, 1918; Rev. William J. Twort, December 1, 1918 to July 1, 1919; Rev. John M. Currie, October 3, 1919 to September 6, 1925; Rev. William S. Webb, November 25, 1925 to May 3, 1927; Rev. Frank M. Holt, November 1, 1927 to March 31, 1937; Rev. Frank H. Snell, Decem-



ber 1, 1937 to February 20, 1949; and Rev. Wendell Lloyd Bailey, September 1, 1949 to date.

The church societies include, besides the Sunday School, the Ladies Aid Society, Women's Missionary Society, Women's Union, Praying Associates Group, Matrons Society, Fellowship Group, Senior and Junior High Christian Endeavor Societies, Afterglow Group and the Men's Club.

In 1928 the Church purchased the house and land at 14 Farwell Avenue as a parsonage. In 1939 an addition known as the West Wing Unit was made to the church building to accommodate the growing Church School, and also to enlarge the kitchen and social hall facilities. In 1943 the interior of the church auditorium was remodeled and an electric organ purchased. In 1947 the basement area under the church auditorium was excavated and a large new room created for the Church School and social purposes, with burning of the various mortgages incurred.

Since the Church has been organized four laymen have been licensed to preach, one has been ordained a minister and one pastor was ordained in the church. One young woman was ordained as a pastor and is now the wife of the pastor of the First Baptist Church in Medford.

Although religious exercises were begun in Melrose Highlands in the spring of 1857 with Deaconess Augusta Durant holding Sunday School in the Franklin Street schoolhouse, encouraged by Deacon Joel Snow who settled in the district in 1859, it was not until September 29, 1875 that the MELROSE HIGHLANDS CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH was organized with thirty members and the Rev. D. Allen Morehouse as the first pastor.

The following year Mr. Morehouse resigned, and was followed by Rev. John G. Taylor, who soon began to agitate for a church building. This was accomplished and the new church building at the corner of Franklin and Ashland Streets was dedicated September 29, 1880. The church society was incorporated in 1893, and grew so rapidly that a new building became necessary. The old building was sold and moved across the street for use as a silver factory. The new building was first occupied January 2, 1896. The membership at that time was about three hundred sixty, and Rev. Burke F. Leavitt was pastor. Financing the new building proved difficult, but was finally accomplished, and the debt-free church was dedicated December 5, 1919.

Mr. Leavitt, who became pastor October 15, 1893, resigned



HILLCREST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, UPHAM STREET



FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST SCIENTIST, GREEN STREET,

on April 1, 1905. Rev. Henry Hyde supplied until November 4, 1906, when Rev. John O. Paisley became pastor until May 29, 1927. Rev. Charles W. Huntington, D.D. then supplied until Rev. John H. Leamon became pastor on February 1, 1928, and remained until October 1, 1940. He was followed by Rev. Kendig B. Cully from March 1, 1941 to May 1, 1946, and he in turn by Rev. Russell T. Loesch from May 1, 1946 to date. The church membership in 1949 numbered about eight hundred fifty.

The church societies include, besides the Church School, the Junior Hi Club and Pilgrim Fellowship, the Highlanders, Witucs and Couples Clubs, Men's Fellowship, Women's Guild, Boy and Girls Scouts, with Cubs and Brownies.

Two young men of the Church have been consecrated to the ministry, ordination services being held for F. Treadwell Smith in April 1918, and for Oliver B. Munroe in December 1924.

The HILLCREST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH began in 1895 when the mothers in the then wooded section of Melrose east of Bellevue Avenue felt the need of a neighborhood Sunday School. A meeting was held in the abandoned Upham Hill schoolhouse, and a Sunday School organized. As a regular church service became desirable, the Methodist Church responded with leaders for a weekly Sunday evening meeting. This became the East Side Mission, led for two years by George Albert Henry, a student at the Boston University Theological School. The members were both Methodist and Congregational.

As a serious fire in the Methodist Church building made it impossible for that Church to maintain the Mission, the Board of Trustees of the Congregational Church came to the aid of the Mission in the spring of 1905, and it became the East Side Chapel of the Congregational Church. In January 1906, when Rev. Thomas Sims was pastor, a building fund was started, and in March 1907 the present site was purchased. The chapel became officially the Hillcrest Church on Easter morning, 1920, with Rev. Harrison W. Dubbs as pastor. The cornerstone of the present building was laid with Masonic ceremony on October 28, 1923, and the church occupied and dedicated June 1, 1924.

The pastors since that time have been Rev. Harrison W. Dubbs 1920-25; Rev. Kenneth S. Lealey 1925-27; Rev. John R. Nelson 1927-36; Rev. Morris C. McEldowney 1936-42; Rev. Guy E. Mossman 1942-48; Rev. Mark Shaw 1948 (interim); Rev. J. Everett Bodge 1948-. The present membership is about two hundred twenty-five persons. While it is organized as a Congrega-



tional Church, it considers itself a Community Church, and welcomes members of any denomination.

The ADVENT CHRISTIAN CHURCH began in the summer of 1900 with meetings at the home of Rev. John W. Evans at 11 Belmont Place, Melrose Highlands. Public services followed on September 2 of the same year in the hall in Deferrari's Block with twenty-five persons present. A Sunday School was organized October 6, 1901, with ten pupils. On July 19, 1906, a group met at the little school-house on Franklin Street and formally organized the Church with eighteen charter members. Since then the membership has increased to sixty in 1949.

The following pastors have served the Church: Rev. John W. Evans, Rev. David H. Woodward, Rev. M. L. Cunningham, Rev. John M. Currie, Rev. John R. Fox, Rev. Bernard F. Brooks, Rev. G. F. Haines, Rev. Guy L. Vannah, Dr. G. A. Haines, Rev. Walter Sheppard, Martin K. Rasmussen and the present pastor, Rev. Edwin K. Gedney.

On April 12, 1912, the Church voted to purchase the property of the Melrose Highlands Baptist Church on Franklin and Albion Streets, which it now occupies. The dedication of the Cunningham Vestry was held on March 5, 1948.

The Church is especially interested in missionary work, and between October 1948 and September 1949 had collected and distributed \$1,088.04 for such purposes. Besides the Woman's Home and Foreign Missionary Society and the Sunday School, the church societies include a Men's Fellowship, Loyal Workers and a Junior Mission.

The FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST SCIENTIST in Melrose was organized in 1914, its charter being dated August 6, and the first meeting was held September 6 in Hawthorne Hall, 527 Main Street, with some two hundred twenty persons present. Sidney H. Davis was First Reader and Miss Edith M. Ormsby, Second Reader. In 1925 meetings were held in Masonic Hall, and at dawn, July 18, 1930, the cornerstone of the present church on Green Street near the Lynn Fells Parkway was laid. The new church was first occupied November 2, 1930, and was dedicated May 15, 1945, when free of debt.

In 1949, the First Reader was A. Waldo Phinney and the Second Reader Mrs. Muriel L. Irish. The church members are not numbered under the by-laws. Neither are there any church societies, although a Sunday School is maintained.

The Church maintains a Reading Room on Essex Street near



the Post Office, and two free public lectures on Christian Science are held each year. During World War II, a War Relief Committee was formed, and many articles of food and clothing were sent abroad to help those in need.

The GOLDEN HILLS UNION BAPTIST CHURCH on Bay State Road was organized in May 1923, and now has about sixty members, with Rev. Hazen Parent as pastor. Besides the Church School it has a Woman's Club and a Young People's Society. Rev. P. A. A. Killam was formerly pastor for about two years, following his retirement from a Boston pastorate which he had held for twenty-five years.

The FIRST CHURCH OF THE NAZARENE was organized August 26, 1928 by Rev. Howard V. Miller, District Superintendent for New England, and Rev. K. Hawley Jackson, Pastor of the Church of the Nazarene in Malden.

For three successive years prior to the organization, tent meetings were held on Dell Avenue for two weeks with Rev. Martha Curry of Lowell as evangelist, two weeks in 1927 with local Nazarene pastors as evangelists and for five weeks in 1928 with Rev. Howard V. Miller as evangelist. Mrs. Harriet E. Sawyer of Melrose opened her home at 13 Winter Street for cottage meetings, held each week for the two years preceding the organization of the Church.

The Church was organized and the first meetings held in Allen Hall, Odd Fellows Building, on Main Street, with twenty-six charter members, since then increased to eighty-nine members. In January 1930 services were held in Boardman Block at the corner of Main and Essex Streets, and continued there until moved to the present church building at the corner of Green and Short Streets.

The land for the new church was bought on December 14, 1935, the cornerstone laid May 31, 1936, the new church dedicated October 11, 1936, and the mortgage burned on June 2, 1946, all with special services.

The pastors of the Church have been Rev. Linford Marquart, 1928-1929; Rev. James W. Shirton, 1929-1934; Rev. Leon J. Alley, 1934-1938; Rev. William N. Harrington, 1938-1943; and Rev. Arthur M. Fallon, 1943 to date.

Shortly after the Church was organized, a Nazarene Young People's Society and a Women's Foreign Missionary Society, now with thirty-three members, were organized, and in 1930 a Junior Society was organized. Within the past year a Hammond



FIRST CHURCH OF THE NAZARENE, GREEN STREET



UNION BAPTIST CHURCH, GOLDEN HILLS

organ has been purchased, and new pews installed. The Church has also helped the organization of a Church of the Nazarene in Stoneham, of which Mr. Fallon has been acting as pastor.

The only Jewish organization in Melrose is the Melrose Jewish Community Center, Inc., organized in 1940, incorporated in 1945, and which has about seventy-five members, with Mrs. Miah H. Rovner as president. They hold monthly meetings. There is no Jewish synagogue in Melrose, the Jewish community holding services on holy days in the Legion Bungalow.

Communal religious activities in Melrose included an evangelical campaign in February 1909 which compelled Rev. T. J. Horner of the Unitarian Church to make a public statement in the press defending his lack of participation. He said he had met and talked with the evangelists, and while he respected them as men, he could not agree with their point of view. Another campaign of evangelism was held in Memorial Hall during the winter of 1916 in connection with a similar campaign in Boston by the Rev. Billy Sunday.

From January 20 to March 8, 1918, the Baptists, Congregationalists, Methodists, Unitarians and Universalists agreed to hold their services jointly in the Baptist Church to conserve coal.

On March 8, 1918, a grand temperance rally was held in the Baptist Church when a resolution in favor of national prohibition was voted amid great enthusiasm.

On August 15, 1945, V-J Day, a joint service was held in the First Baptist Church, conducted by five local pastors in accordance with the form of service prepared by the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America. The pastors taking part were Rev. Guy Mossman of Hillcrest Church, Rev. John L. Cairns of the First Methodist Church, Rev. Warren C. Herrick of Trinity Episcopal Church, Rev. Chadbourne Spring of the Unitarian Church and Rev. Wallace Forgey of the First Baptist Church.

During the summer season, a number of the churches are closed, but take turns in holding a joint service, with the pastors also taking turns in leading the services, not always in their own churches.





MELROSE HOSPITAL, LEBANON STREET

## CHAPTER TWELVE

### THE HOSPITAL

The Melrose Hospital Association, organized at the home of Mrs. Decius Beebe on July 28, 1893 with forty-eight corporate members, had grown to a membership of eighty-five in 1900. The Melrose Hospital Sewing Guild which had been organized at the same period for the purpose of holding monthly meetings to sew for the Hospital at the various churches, had grown to eight hundred members in 1900.

While the Association was busy raising money by holding lawn parties, street fairs and soliciting subscriptions from individuals and organizations, search for a hospital location was being made, hampered by a popular prejudice that hospitals exuded contagion to their neighborhood.

Quarters were eventually rented at 39 Oakland Street on February 12, 1894, and Miss Emilia W. Poole, a graduate of Waltham Training School, was engaged as the first superintendent. On February 26 the first student nurse was received, and within a week three other young women were admitted to form the first class of the Melrose Hospital Training School. On April 4 the first patient was received, and during the first year's operation, twenty-three other patients were admitted, and fourteen home cases cared for.

Within two years the accommodations at Oakland Street had proved too small. The residence of William Bailey on Myrtle Street, now the Elks Home, was purchased by the Association and remodeled for hospital use, and occupied in 1895. In the new quarters seventeen patients could be accommodated.

The residence of Andrew W. Haskell at the corner of Myrtle and West Foster Streets was purchased by John Larrabee and leased to the Hospital as a nurses' home in 1901.

Land had been purchased at the corner of Main and Porter Streets across from Ell Pond, and May 6, 1911, the Trustees voted to proceed with the building of a hospital there, with Sidney H. Buttrick as chairman of the committee. The new Hospital, with a seventy-five bed capacity, was dedicated on May 30, 1913, with a large attendance, Moses S. Page, president of the Hospital Association, being in charge of the program. Addresses were made by the architect, Edward F. Stevens of Boston, John P. Deering,



then chairman of the building committee, and the Mayor, Oliver B. Munroe.

In June 1928, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred H. Colby of 24 Vinton Street, "for personal and sentimental reasons" made a gift of \$125,000 to the Hospital for the building of an additional wing, increasing the capacity of the Hospital to one hundred twenty-five beds. This was done and the new Colby Wing was dedicated May 11, 1929.

When the Hospital moved from Myrtle Street, Miss Melissa J. Cook was acting superintendent, but in view of her obvious capability, she was confirmed as permanent superintendent. Born in Bathurst, New Brunswick, January 25, 1881, she graduated from the Normal School in Fredericton, taught school, then came to Boston and graduated as a nurse from the Massachusetts General Hospital, and came to Melrose in 1912 as assistant superintendent. She also became an American citizen.

After a long illness Miss Cook died in the Hospital November 6, 1946, and was buried from the First Congregational Church. On April 22, 1947, a bronze plaque, presented by the doctors of the Hospital staff, was unveiled in the Hospital in her honor by Charles H. Adams, chairman of the executive committee, with Dr. Willis M. Townsend presiding.

On September 24, 1948 the professional staff of the Hospital held a reception for Dr. Townsend in recognition of his fifty-five years of practice as a physician. He had been a member of the staff for over fifty years and for many years served on the Medical Board. He was presented with a clock on behalf of the staff by Dr. Ralph R. Stratton.

At the time of Miss Cook's death, Dr. Ralph D. Leonard, who had long been connected with the Hospital in a professional capacity, was asked to take charge of her work as superintendent, and following her death has continued as such.

The Hospital income is from three sources: earned income from room and nursing care, endowment funds and voluntary gifts from individuals and organizations. The largest of the endowment funds include three donations from Seth K. and Emma Kennedy Ames totalling \$561,540.38, the Joseph G. S. and Susan Ellen Carlton Fund of \$10,229.25, the Decius Beebe Fund of \$10,000 and the Alfred H. Colby Fund of \$10,000. There are also the Albert N. Parlin Fund of \$23,423.45 and the J. Henry Marcy Fund of \$10,723.23 for free beds, the John Franklin and Mary J. Crowley Fund of \$41,584.89 for indigent and aged patients, the



Alvin E. Bliss Memorial Fund of \$37,669.59 and the Katherine E. Beebe Fund of \$13,013.66 for special purposes. The total of Memorial Funds in 1948 was \$732,040.31.

From the modest beginning of twenty-three patients admitted in 1894, and fourteen out-patients treated, the number rose in the period from October 16, 1947 to September 30, 1948 to four thousand forty-one patients admitted and one thousand eighty-eight out-patients treated. Seven hundred seven babies were delivered, including eight sets of twins. The one hundred forty-two employees are now divided into eight departments, and the work of maintaining the Hospital at a modern level continues.

The nursing staff which began with four students in 1893 has grown to fifty-five students in 1948, and fifteen general staff duty nurses. As eighteen of the students are preclinical, not yet ready to take over ward duties, there remain forty-seven nurses giving bedside care and seventeen on administrative duties.

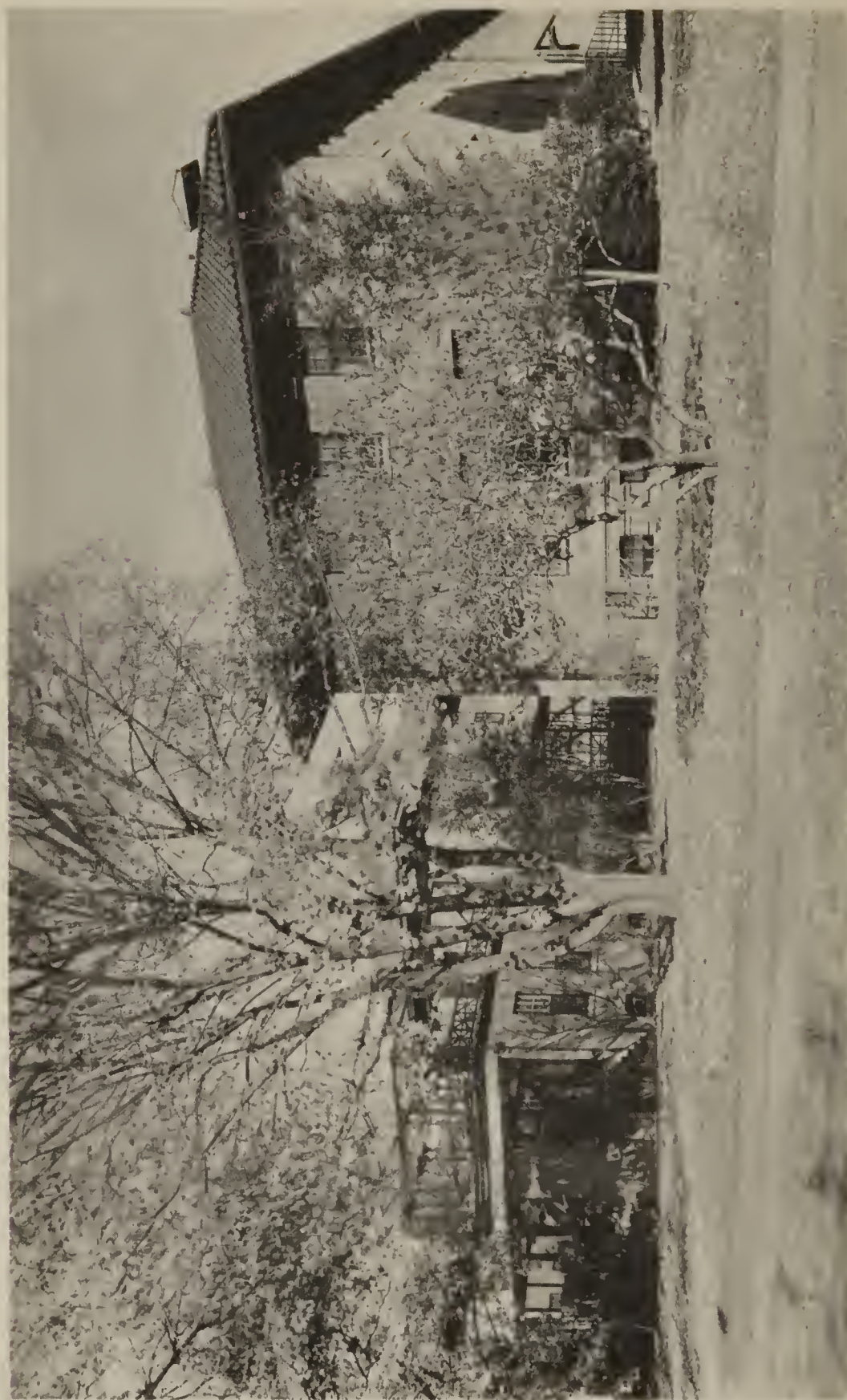
The greatest need of the Hospital in 1949 was for a modern and fully equipped nurses' home. The present four frame dwellings accommodate sixty-four nurses, but they are expensive to maintain as compared with a single building, and also offer many inconveniences.

In 1949 Victor A. Friend was president of the Melrose Hospital Association and Mrs. Edmund N. Partington of the Melrose Hospital Guild, following the resignation of Mrs. Herbert T. C. Wilson. With an average attendance of sixty-five at the meetings in 1948, five thousand one hundred twenty articles were completed. In addition to the sewing done at these meetings, individuals and groups do a great deal outside.

The Melrose Hospital Nurses' Alumnae Association, of which Mrs. Elizabeth Pomeroy '35 is president, has a membership of three hundred thirty-one, representing 73.2 per cent of the graduates. The Association is active in maintaining the interest of its graduates and the students, and in contributing both to the Hospital and allied interests.

The Melrose Hospital is approved as a Grade A institution by the American College of Surgeons and is a member of the American Hospital Association. The Melrose Hospital School of Nursing is registered by the Massachusetts Board of Nurse Examiners, and by the Regents of the University of the State of New York as an approved school for teaching student nurses.

The Hospital is fortunate in its professional staff, of which Dr. Willis M. Townsend is senior member. It consists of a con-



COLBY WING, MELROSE HOSPITAL

sulting staff of nineteen specialists, an honorary staff of six, an active staff giving their services for two months of each year, divided into a surgical staff of twelve and a medical staff of nine, an obstetrical service of two and special services of eleven. In addition there is a courtesy staff of thirty-three entitled to use the Hospital for their patients.

The Hospital also provides ward service for ten men, ten women, and eleven children, at the cost of subsistence only, professional services being furnished free of charge.

As a city of homes, Melrose is fortunate in having a Hospital which operates so efficiently, at such a high standard, and on such a friendly basis both within its own organization and in relation to the public. This requires, of course, the continued support of the public, without which the means for its internal efficiency would be lacking.

In 1902 there were eight cases and four deaths from smallpox in Melrose, and at the same time the disease was prevalent in Boston, so the Melrose Board of Health ordered compulsory vaccination of the population before February 1, 1903. This brought on a lively controversy from those who questioned the value of vaccination.

When the prevalence of influenza became serious in 1918, the Board of Health closed the churches, schools and theaters on September 27, and on October 6, closed the soda fountains, bowling alleys and poolrooms. Regardless of these measures the epidemic took a sad toll, but as conditions showed improvement, the restrictions were removed on October 19, 1918.





THE MORGAN-DODGE HOME, FRANKLIN STREET



FITCH HOME, LAKE AVENUE

## CHAPTER THIRTEEN

### THE HOMES

Mrs. Sarah E. Fitch, widow of Reuben H. Fitch, died at her home on Lake Avenue, Melrose, April 15, 1918 and was buried in Manchester, New Hampshire. She was born in Irasburg, Vermont, April 18, 1840, moved to Manchester as a child, where she met her husband, then a young Navy officer in the Civil War. In 1869 they moved to Melrose where her husband died September 30, 1916. They were active members of the First Methodist Church.

Mrs. Fitch left an estate of about \$180,000, and after a number of private bequests, the balance of \$140,000 was left for a Home for Aged People, with Wallace R. Lovett, Frank M. Hoyt and Edward J. Kitching as trustees. Her residence at 12 Lake Avenue was opened on November 20, 1918, for five residents of Melrose over sixty years of age. Mrs. Alice M. Philips was engaged as matron and Mrs. Annie D. Linton as assistant matron.

As it became apparent that it would be of advantage to incorporate the Fitch Home as a charitable trust, rather than continue operating as trustees under the will, a bill was filed with the Massachusetts Legislature and became effective March 5, 1920. The charter, signed by Calvin Coolidge, and the pen with which he signed it, now hang in the living room of the Home.

On April 12, 1920 the Fitch Home, Incorporated, was officially organized, and Rev. Harold Marshall and Robert T. Hay were added to the original board of three trustees. Later, Seth K. Ames and Frederick P. Bowden were added.

On November 27, 1920, the first meeting to organize a supporting association was held, but was limited by bad weather. Somewhat later a second meeting was held, and on January 27, 1921, the Fitch Home Association was duly organized with Miss E. Gertrude Copeland as president. By the end of the year one hundred ten members had been obtained, and by 1925 the number had grown to three hundred seventy-three. In 1949 the membership was about three hundred, with Mrs. Gladys L. Bennett as president.

In 1921 Mrs. Amy D. Bristol became matron, replacing Mrs. Philips who had become seriously ill. The number of members had increased to fifteen. The third floor had been altered to pro-



vide more space, and an outside fire escape added. Several members were also boarded outside.

As space grew more limited, making larger quarters necessary, it was decided to acquire the Copeland residence at 75 Lake Avenue, which had been offered by Miss Copeland under favorable conditions. It included an acre and a quarter of land, terraced to the shore of Ell Pond. A drive for \$40,000 was organized, beginning May 19, 1924, and reached its goal in ten days.

Extensive alterations and additions were at once begun, and in May 1925, the Fitch Home family was installed in the new quarters with accommodations for twenty-three members. In 1927 the membership had again increased, making it necessary to build an addition of fourteen rooms, providing for thirty-five members, which was reached in 1931. In 1949 the resident membership was thirty-six.

After serving as matron for fourteen years, Mrs. Bristol resigned on account of illness in 1935, and was succeeded by Mrs. Inez M. Russell, formerly assistant matron. She retired in 1946 and was followed by Mrs. Jane G. Day, with Mrs. Anna E. Coombs and Mrs. Lena Weymouth as assistant matrons.

In 1923 Mrs. Decius Beebe established the Bigelow Fund in memory of her mother to provide a small amount of spending money regularly for the members of the Home, and to this was later added a fund furnished by the will of Miss Lena F. Poole, also a member of the Association.

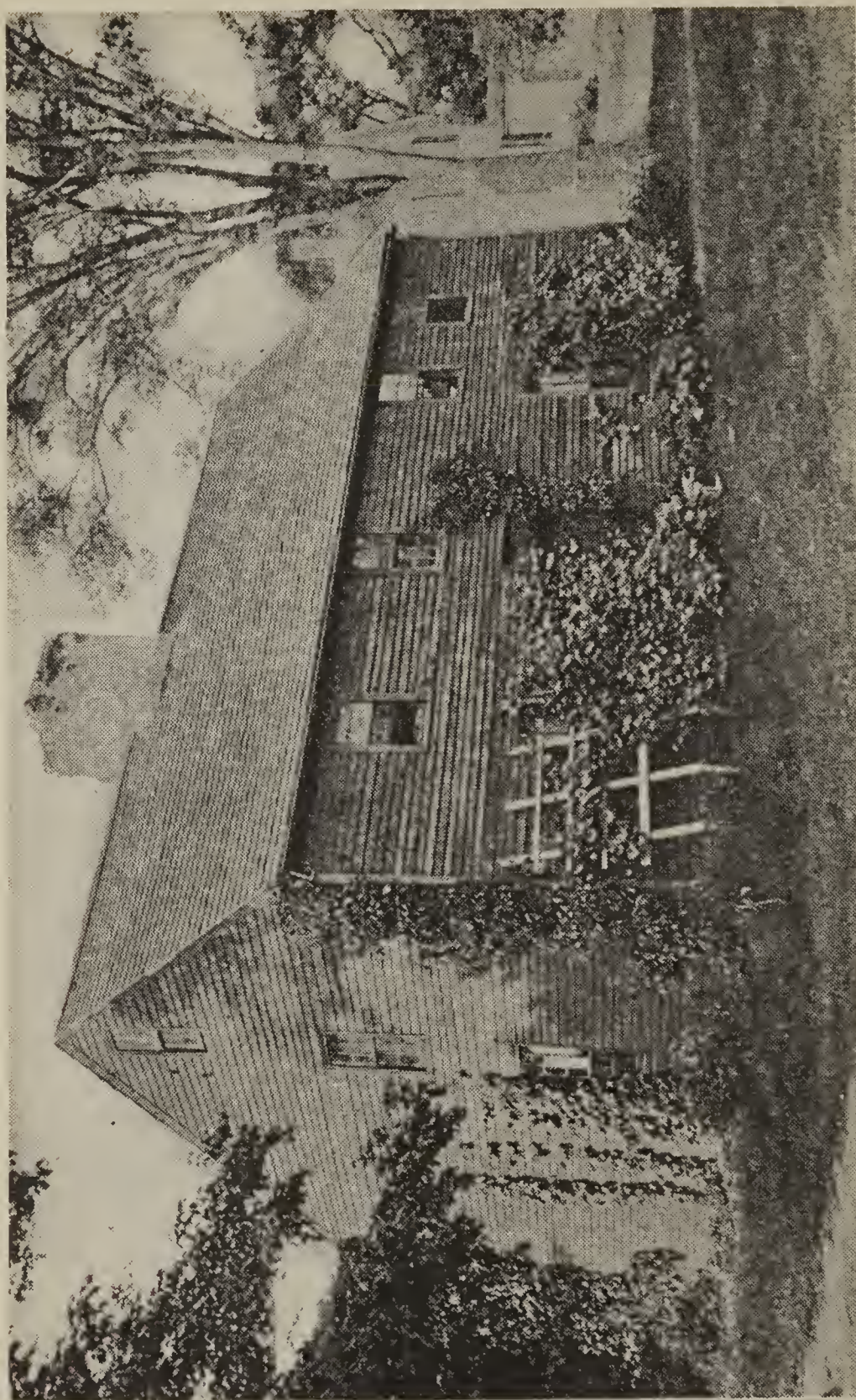
Mr. Marshall having died in 1932, Mr. Bowden in 1933 and Mr. Ames in 1937, James M. Howard, Dr. Ralph D. Leonard and Ichabod F. Atwood were elected to replace them. Herbert T. C. Wilson died in 1946 and was replaced by George W. Simpson.

In 1946 the adjoining house with an acre and a quarter of land, formerly the residence of Moses F. Page, was acquired for further extension of the Home as necessary, but on July 9, 1949, the property suffered severe damage from fire, and the house was later torn down.

The will of Miss Agnes L. Dodge, former president of the Melrose Highlands Woman's Club, provided, after private bequests, and \$6,000 for a free bed in the Melrose Hospital, a balance of about \$150,000 to establish a home for aged women in her residence at 265 Franklin Street, to be called The Morgan and Dodge Home for Aged Women, in honor of her aunts, Miss Charlotte Morgan and Miss Sarepth Morgan, from whom she had inherited her property.



On December 11, 1933, the Morgan and Dodge Home for Aged Women was opened for four residents, and has so continued. A board of trustees of seven members, with Benjamin F. Felt as president, and a Morgan and Dodge Association with Mrs. Charles M. Cox as first president was organized. Being unable to serve on account of poor health, Mrs. Frank M. Campbell was elected to replace Mrs. Cox. Mrs. F. Edna Hillcoat served as matron until her death in May 1949, and was followed by Mrs. Ella M. Corson.



PHINEAS UPHAM HOUSE, UPHAM STREET, NOW OWNED BY UPHAM FAMILY SOCIETY



## CHAPTER FOURTEEN

### THE SOCIETIES

In a community of homes, such as Melrose, it is natural that there should be a number of societies for social and welfare purposes, in addition to the fraternities and the musical, sporting and patriotic societies mentioned elsewhere. But only the older inhabitants will remember many of the societies that existed in 1900, as there have been many changes caused by changed living conditions, the development of the automobile, golf, the movies and other forms of entertainment.

Among these older societies may be mentioned the MOTHER GOOSE CLUB of boys and girls who presented the cantatas composed and directed by Miss Georgiana Boardman, and from the proceeds gave an inscribed clock to the Public Library, which now hangs in the Children's Room.

The FRANKLIN FRATERNITY, organized in 1863 with five members, had twenty-eight members in 1900, and was active in founding the Public Library and in presenting prizes to Melrose High School students for excellence in literature and mathematics.

The Melrose Cycle Club, organized April 16, 1886, later became the MELROSE CLUB, with membership limited to two hundred fifty, was incorporated February 4, 1889, and was the center of social activity for many years. It occupied rooms on the second and third stories of the Eastman Block, 513-523 Main Street, with a bowling alley in the rear of the building. Amateur theatricals were put on by the Club each year and ladies' nights were frequent. On January 22, 1925, the Club merged with the Omicron Delta fraternity and changed its name to the Melrose City Club. On August 24, 1931, the Melrose City Club building was heavily damaged by fire and the Club later died out.

The HIGHLAND CLUB OF MELROSE was organized as the Melrose Highlands Club, but was reorganized and changed its name in 1894, and by 1900 had one hundred twenty-five members. The clubhouse was built in 1891 at 14 Chipman Avenue opposite the "Stone Fort" built by George W. Chipman, where the Club organized and where it met while the clubhouse was being built. The Club died out in later years, and the clubhouse was sold to the Veterans of Foreign Wars.



The MENAWARMET CLUB, also organized in the Highlands, had twenty-five members in 1900, but later died out.

The MELROSE DEUTSCHE GENOSSENSCHAFT was organized in June 1901 for the study of German language and literature, had one hundred forty-five members, mainly high school students and alumni, but died out in World War I.

There were also a number of regional societies: the MELROSE SONS AND DAUGHTERS OF MAINE had one hundred seventy-five members in 1900; the MELROSE SONS AND DAUGHTERS OF NEW HAMPSHIRE, organized in 1907, the MELROSE CANADIAN SOCIETY, organized in 1915, the DAUGHTERS OF MASSACHUSETTS, organized in 1909, all had their day and have disappeared.

A number of the early societies were based on prohibition. Melrose has been dry ever since the last saloon, opposite the City Hall, was closed in 1865, and while some arrests were made for bootlegging during the national prohibition experiment, proposals to allow the sale of alcohol in Melrose have been consistently voted down, and Melrose is now the only dry city in Massachusetts.

Among these early prohibition societies were the SILOAM TEMPLE OF HONOR No. 29, organized in 1867, with forty-five members in 1900; its auxiliary, the SILOAM SOCIAL TEMPLE No. 6, organized in 1866, with sixty-seven members in 1900; the CADETS OF TEMPERANCE and the WIDE AWAKES, associated with these societies; the INDEPENDENT ORDER OF GOOD TEMPLARS, Guiding Star Lodge No. 28, organized in 1861 and reorganized in 1900 as Melrose Lodge No. 5 I.O.G.T.; the ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY, organized in 1897, with seventy-three members in 1900; and the UNITED BOYS' BRIGADE OF AMERICA, organized in 1902 by the Highlands Congregational Church with one hundred fifteen members. All have disappeared.

The one prohibition society which still exists is the MELROSE WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION, organized June 7, 1882 with fifty members by Mrs. Mary A. Livermore, who was the first president for ten years. By 1900 the membership had grown to three hundred seventy-five. In 1949 the society was still active, with a membership of one hundred fifty-eight and Mrs. Victor A. Friend as president. The society has organized an Allied Youth Post of one hundred twenty members in the High School, and also the Iota Sigma Society for young women.

The MELROSE LYCEUM was first inaugurated in 1865 for the purpose of holding lectures and concerts and flourished for four

or five years. In 1874 it was revived and continued for twenty-one years, and later, between 1898 and 1900, two courses of six lectures each were given under the name of the Lyceum. In 1912 a similar program was organized by Rev. Harold Marshall, who in November issued an invitation to the "Fellow Citizens of Melrose" to join in a series of Social Service Mass Meetings to be held in Marshall Hall of the Universalist Church on Sunday afternoons at five o'clock. These Community Meetings as they were called were transferred to Memorial Hall, and continued until 1920. The committee in charge was headed by Rev. Harold Marshall as chairman, and included John C. Anthony, Victor A. Friend, Rev. John O. Paisley and John C. F. Slayton, with an advisory council of eighteen men. The meetings were held Sunday afternoon at four o'clock, and included many of the outstanding personalities of the day as speakers. On the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Mary A. Livermore (in 1920), the address was given by Calvin Coolidge, then Governor of the Commonwealth.

From August 30 to September 5, 1922, a CHAUTAUQUA CARNIVAL was held in Melrose, but it was not a financial success.

In 1935 the TOWNSEND CLUB No. 1 was organized and by October had over eleven hundred members, but in 1937 it returned its charter to the national organization, following criticism of the national campaign and policy, but continued only a short while as an independent organization.

In order to preserve the records of the early settlement and settlers of Melrose, the MELROSE HISTORICAL SOCIETY was organized in 1913, largely through the efforts of Mrs. Henry E. Johnson, and was incorporated in 1914 with Franklin P. Shumway as president. The old Phineas Upham house on Upham Street was bought and restored as a place for holding the relics and records of the past, and on June 3, 1915, was opened as a tea room, gift shop and museum. In 1940 the Society turned the care of the Upham House over to the Upham Family Society, but has since continued its organization, with Charles H. Adams as president and Mrs. John B. Rendall as treasurer.

In connection with the Upham House and the long connection of the Upham Family with the history of Melrose, it may be mentioned that James B. Upham, while a member of the editorial staff of the *Youth's Companion*, was credited with the authorship of the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag, first published in the *Youth's Companion* September 8, 1892, and now generally used in the nation's schools and societies. This claim has been challenged

by the heirs of Francis Bellamy, also a member of the same editorial staff at the same time, and chairman of a committee that persuaded Congress to proclaim the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus a national holiday on October 12, 1892. The United States Flag Association appointed a committee of three professional historians to study the conflicting claims, and they decided in favor of Mr. Bellamy. It would seem probable, as the Pledge underwent some editing in the *Youth's Companion* office before publication, that both men contributed to its eventual form.

THE KLYMBERS, a social group of young women, organized in 1903, now exists only in the memory of its former members.

The MELROSE WOMAN'S CLUB was organized April 19, 1882 with Mrs. Sarah S. Eddy as first president, and was one of the clubs invited to the meeting of the Sorosis in New York which founded the General Federation of Women's Clubs in May 1890. It also participated in the organization of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs and was admitted to the Federation in 1895.

In 1885 a five dollar gift started a fund for a clubhouse, and in 1909 a clubhouse committee was formed. Over the years the fund grew, and in May 1937 the Club purchased the Moorehouse property on West Emerson Street, where, it is said, the first meeting of the Club was held. The house was razed, but conditions during and following World War II have so far prevented building.

For many years the Club awarded honorary membership for two years to graduates of the Melrose High School "in recognition of high scholarship and literary attainment." The Student Loan Fund originated as a Scholarship Fund in 1910, and forty girls have been aided in getting all or part of their education by this Fund. It was created by bequests and allotments from the Club treasury, and now exceeds eight thousand dollars. Since 1923 the Club has furnished free milk to school children of Melrose upon recommendation of the school principals, and the gift now exceeds two hundred fifty dollars annually. The Club's contribution to the Mary A. Livermore Library of Sacred Art has been mentioned in connection with the Public Library. Mrs. Edgar F. Willis was president of the Melrose Woman's Club in 1949, and the membership was about three hundred.

The MELROSE HIGHLANDS WOMAN'S CLUB was organized October 12, 1898 by Mrs. Burke F. Leavitt with one hundred seventy-six charter members, the first president being Mrs. Roberta



H. Watkins. The Club was State federated in 1901, General Federation in 1916, and incorporated in 1922.

A room was furnished in the Melrose Hospital, four hundred forty-six trees were planted; special interest was given to boys' work under Mrs. Charles M. Cox, and the Highlands Branch of the Public Library established. On October 8, 1919, Mrs. Calvin Coolidge was the guest of the Club. In November 1922 Corinthian Hall was purchased as a clubhouse, and in 1927 an adjacent lot of land, which were fully paid for in April 1934. Besides raising funds for this project, the Club had also contributed over four thousand dollars to charities. During World War II much was contributed to the welfare of service men, and after the war a ceiling projector and microfilm were presented to the Cushing Hospital. The Club carries on its program in civic interests, art, literature, amateur theatricals and home crafts of various sorts.

The membership had grown to two hundred twenty-five in 1900 and in 1949 was four hundred with a waiting list. Mrs. Benjamin P. Bill was president, with Mrs. Augustus L. Dutton and Mrs. Theo L. Rice as vice-presidents.

The MELROSE CATHOLIC WOMAN'S CLUB developed from St. Mary's Guild, organized in 1918 for the purpose of aiding families stricken with influenza. With the end of the epidemic, the Guild continued as a charitable group until 1924 when it was reorganized as the Melrose Catholic Woman's Club under the guidance of the pastor, Rev. Francis J. Glynn, with Mrs. John F. Muldoon as the first president. During the years of the depression the Club gave assistance amounting to approximately one thousand dollars annually until public agencies made this less necessary, but welfare work continues to be one of the major activities of the Club. In 1934 the unused convent building on Herbert Street was turned over to the Club for a clubhouse, but when the building burned in 1948, meetings were held in G.A.R. Hall. In 1949 the Club had about two hundred members, and Mrs. Leon H. Palmer was president.

The FANEUIL HALL CHAPTER, Daughters of the American Revolution, was organized in Wakefield, February 11, 1896 and was chartered by the National Society July 31, 1896, with a membership of about seventy coming from Wakefield, Reading, Everett, Malden and about half from Melrose. It holds meetings at members' homes and has contributed much in matters of patriotic interest. Mrs. Mary A. Livermore was a life member. In 1949

the membership was still about seventy, with Mrs. Ralph B. Nelson as regent.

The DELIVERANCE MUNROE CHAPTER of the Daughters of the Revolution was organized March 9, 1897, with thirty members living in Malden, Everett and Melrose, meeting at members' homes and contributing to patriotic causes. In 1898 it organized the "Children of the Revolution, Wyoming Society" to foster patriotism among the children. In 1949 it had twenty members and Mrs. Clayton Stoddard of Everett was regent.

The OLD STATE HOUSE CHAPTER, Daughters of the American Revolution, was organized in 1911, with all members from Melrose, and Mrs. Franklin P. Shumway as regent. In 1949 it had a membership of eighty-five with Mrs. James R. Findlay as regent.

The MELROSE SOCIETY OF ARTS AND CRAFTS began in 1903 and in 1905 rented a carpenter shop on Willow Street and drew up a constitution adopting the Tudor rose as a seal. A room on Main Street was then used until 1909 when the Society moved to quarters at 89 West Emerson Street. At that time there were one hundred fifty members. In 1915 a gift shop was opened in the old Upham House, upon the invitation of the Melrose Historical Society, and later a gift and tea shop was opened in their Emerson Street quarters. This was later abandoned, and the Society now meets monthly in the Legion Bungalow. It still has one hundred fifty members. Its object is to foster interest and practice in the arts and crafts, and to support such movements as Adult Education. In 1949 Mrs. Edwin P. Wells was president.

The Amateur Gardeners' Society was organized April 22, 1895 and by 1900 had one hundred members. It held two exhibitions annually, a rose show in June and a flower, fruit and vegetable show in the autumn. The Society died out but was revived on November 12, 1924 as the MELROSE GARDEN CLUB by the Woman's Club, with Mrs. Henry T. Secrist as first president. In 1949 it had one hundred twenty-five members, with Mrs. Frederick A. Trevor as president.

The MELROSE GARDENERS was organized with five members in 1939, with Mrs. Ralph R. Stratton as first president. In 1949 it had twenty members, with Mrs. Mildred G. Spencer as president. It is occupied with flowers for the Fort Devens, now the Bedford Veterans Hospital, gardens for the Library and Melrose Hospital, and better gardens for everyone.

PHI THETA XI was organized in 1903 as a high school sorority by Wanda Baker, Alice Brigham, Ethel Day, Edith Hillard,

and Madelon Keedy, with Katherine Vane as first president. It later severed its school connection and continues as a social group, with a membership of about three hundred seventy-five. The 1949-50 president was Mrs. Pauline Easton. In June 1949, the Society presented the Melrose Hospital with a check for \$4,100 as proceeds of a fair held on the grounds of the Coolidge School.

KAPPA DELTA PSI was organized in 1903 as a high school sorority by Florence Curry, Lulu Dennis, Helen Stevens, Charlotte Bullen, with Elizabeth Scott as first president. It severed its school connection in 1910, and is no longer secret or limited in membership, which in 1949 was over four hundred seventy-five. It continues as a social and welfare group, holds an annual Charity Ball for the Melrose Hospital, and in 1949 presented the Hospital with a check for \$1,368.73 for the children's ward. Mrs. Edna Clements Bissell was president in 1949-1950.

The HIGH SCHOOL GIRLS CLUB was organized in 1925 by George A. MacPheters, not as a sorority, but to develop the girls in stronger bonds of friendliness, to instill the spirit of bettering their lives mentally, physically and morally, to urge them to be more dependable and of greater service to the home, school and community. They number about two hundred members each year, and hold weekly meetings. They engage in welfare work, and hold their Twenty-Fifth Anniversary in March 1950.

The COMMUNITY ASSOCIATES was organized for philanthropic work in May 1915 at the home of Mrs. William S. Blake on Francis Street. Some sixty women were present, and by the end of the year there were one hundred thirty-nine paid members, with Mrs. Samuel E. Eldridge as president. The work of the Associates included outings for underprivileged children, sewing classes, a dental clinic for children, dressmaking classes, and hot lunches for children. To help support this work amateur theatricals were presented in the Melrose Theatre, and the Grand Duchess Marie spoke in Memorial Hall on April 15, 1931. Two gifts of \$1,000 each were made to the Melrose Hospital. The Thrift Shop on Main Street maintained by the Associates has proved a useful project in the financial support of these charitable activities. In 1949 there were one hundred eighty-seven members, with Mrs. Harry L. Russell as president; Mrs. Samuel Sayward and Mrs. Luman G. Clogston as vice-presidents.

An effort was made in 1939 to form a COMMUNITY COUNCIL to correlate all the philanthropic work of the City, but the first annual meeting was not held until May 26, 1947, in the Young



Men's Christian Association hall, when Ronald H. Winde of the Melrose Health Department was elected president, Mrs. Benjamin Bill of the Melrose Girl Scouts, vice-president, Mrs. William Tuttle of Kappa Delta Psi, treasurer, with a board of directors including Roy M. Cushman of the Department of Public Welfare, Mrs. Doris Hogan of St. Mary's Parent-Teachers Association, Mrs. Randolph Weber of Phi Theta Xi, Lester Young of the Jewish Community Center, William F. R. Aldrich-Ames of the Melrose Grange, and George W. Simpson of the Melrose Red Cross Council. In 1949 Benjamin F. Stacey became president.

The MELROSE RIFLE CLUB was chartered by the National Rifle Association in July 1915, and practice was begun on the Wakefield State Range in September. The first outdoor shoot was held on May 6, 1916, but the Club was later merged with the Melrose Fish and Game Club.

On April 6, 1922, some fourteen sportsmen gathered in the office of S. G. Potter on Main Street to organize the MELROSE FISH AND GAME CLUB, with Lewis C. Hoyt as president. Soon afterwards a clubhouse was built on the land of William A. Jefts on Perkins Street, and on February 4, 1931, the Club was incorporated with nearly two hundred members. Larger quarters and a shooting range were added, but a new location near Long Pond was obtained from G. Irving Steeves on a ninety-nine year lease, and a clubhouse was built facing the pond. This was later burned, but rebuilt on a smaller scale. In 1932 the membership had grown to more than three hundred fifty. In 1949 the Club was still active with a membership of about the same number, Walter F. Neal was president, Louis W. Carbon vice-president, Herbert Brouillard treasurer and Ralph W. Gerry secretary.

The MELROSE HUMANE SOCIETY, INC. really began in 1912, but in 1914 "three women, a boy and a bucket" started an institution for helping dumb animals. Miss Emma E. Morse and Dr. Frank Sturgis were active in the work of the Society, which was incorporated May 10, 1921, with Walter DeHaven Jones as first president. Property was acquired at 7 Altamont Avenue with four acres in Saugus well adapted for the work. In August 1939 Mr. and Mrs. C. Clifford Horton of Brockton were employed to take charge of the institution. A lethal house was the gift of Victor A. Friend, and there were other buildings, including a four-room bungalow for the paid agent. This installation was later abandoned for sale, and the work of the Society was referred to Dr. Cornelius Thibeault, a veterinarian in Wakefield. In 1949

the Society had two hundred thirty members and Mrs. Percy F. Tibbetts was president.

In 1921 the MELROSE CHAPTER OF THE AMERICAN RED CROSS SOCIETY, previously a branch of the Boston organization, became an independent organization and in 1949 had some four thousand five hundred subscribers. A board of thirty-six directors and an executive committee of nine members were elected. Offices are located at 661 Main Street and Samuel E. Eldridge is executive secretary. In 1949 Paul E. Troy was chairman of the Melrose Chapter.

The Red Cross has been active in contributing three hundred pints of blood annually for the use of the Melrose Hospital Blood Bank, a Home Service in cooperation with the United Armed Services, a Motor Corps delivering patients to various hospitals, garments to Service Hospitals, a Junior Red Cross among the school children, and certifying life savers. It also administers, apart from any Red Cross funds, the Ames Fund for miscellaneous cases that do not come within the Red Cross provisions. The chief disaster job handled by the Melrose Red Cross was for the victims of the Berwick Street fire in 1946, when the several families then burned out were cared for and rehabilitated.

The POND FEILDE CLUB was organized in 1920, with Mrs. Alice S. Johnson as first president and eighty-three charter members, as a professional and business woman's club. They first met at the KX Clubhouse (now the Legion Bungalow), but later moved to Oak Manor where they hold bi-monthly meetings between October and April. The Club had some two hundred members in 1949, with Mrs. Lucile W. Anderson as president.

The MELROSE ROTARY CLUB No. 1009 was organized in 1921 with twenty-five charter members and William S. Briry as first president, and was sponsored by the Lynn Rotary Club. It meets weekly at Oak Manor on East Foster Street. In 1949-1950 Glen S. Weeks was president, H. Leslie Trickey, vice-president, Raymond H. Greenlaw secretary, and Daniel A. Harrington treasurer. It had a membership of sixty, and has been active in fostering youth activities.

The LADIES OF ROTARY was organized about 1940 and in 1949 had twenty-five members, with Mrs. Benjamin Ruderman as president. They meet at members' homes.

The LIONS CLUB of Melrose was organized and chartered in May 1927 with twenty-five members and I. S. Cowan as first president. In 1949 the membership had grown to about seventy,

with Lewis K. Scott as president. The Club meets weekly in the Young Men's Christian Association building, and has been active in helping the blind, furnishing glasses to school children, two operations for defective eyesight, and building a home for a blind woman on Tremont Street. It has also given \$500 to the Melrose Hospital for the purchase of instruments for the dental clinic, and \$100 to the Melrose Public Library for the purchase of film, besides lending them a projector for the children's program.

The MELROSE CAMERA CLUB was organized with fifteen members in 1933, first meeting in the Young Men's Christian Association building, and then until 1948 in the offices of the Deering Lumber Company. In 1949 they had about twenty-five members, meeting in the Public Library, and following Lawrence Shaw, Charles Toce was president.

The Boy Scouts were organized in Melrose before 1914, but were not very active, and when they were invited to join the Quannapowit Council, Inc., Boy Scouts of America in 1929, there were only seventy-five members in five troops, sponsored by the Hillcrest Congregational Church, the Roosevelt School, the First Congregational Church, the Universalist Church, and the American Legion. By 1931 they had increased to seven troops and two hundred sixteen boys, and two Cub Packs with one hundred boys. In 1949 the number had increased further to a total of four hundred ninety-three boys, Scouts and Cubs, in eighteen units sponsored by the First Baptist Church; First Methodist Church, Hillcrest Congregational Church, Lincoln School Parent-Teacher Association, the Highlands Congregational Church, St. Mary's Parish, Trinity Episcopal Church, and the United Commercial Travellers of America, with Theodore Cathcart as chairman of the Melrose District.

The GIRL SCOUTS' Council for Melrose was organized in 1920 and now includes twenty-one troops of Girl Scouts and fifteen Troops of Brownies, with a total membership of six hundred seventy-two girls, besides one hundred twenty adults as mothers, leaders, and council members. Mrs. Reginald Monegan was commissioner in 1949, and Mrs. Priscilla Potter is executive secretary, with an office in the Calvin Coolidge School. The Council operates a day camp for the girls at Mount Hood, and cooperates with the State organization which maintains several summer camps. The Council also has a group helping at the Melrose Hospital and another at the Public Library, among their service projects.



The CAMP FIRE GIRLS were organized in 1914 at the First Methodist Church and in 1915 at the First Baptist Church where they are now mainly centered. They have between ninety and one hundred members, Seniors and Bluebirds together. They cooperate with the Greater Boston Council and have a day camp in Malden.

The FLORENCE CRITTENTON LEAGUE OF COMPASSION is divided into Senior and Junior groups. The Senior group was organized with Malden in 1911, but in 1915 the Melrose group became independent, with fifteen charter members, and Mrs. W. Frank Allen as first president. The group in 1949 had one hundred fifty members with Mrs. Leroy Lang as president, Mrs. Ralph W. Pierce and Mrs. J. Palmer Holmes as vice-presidents. They work to support the Welcome House in Jamaica Plain and their hospital in Brighton.

The Junior group was organized in 1944 with eight charter members and Mrs. R. C. Sonnemann as first president. In 1949 there were thirty members, with Mrs. John A. Chisholm as president, Mrs. David Anderson and Mrs. Addison Winship as vice-presidents. They meet monthly at members' homes and their work is similar to that of the Senior group.

The MELROSE COUNCIL OF CHURCH WOMEN was reorganized in 1948 as a department of the Melrose Council of Churches. It has no paid membership and is intended to include all the Protestant church women. It meets monthly at the various churches, and works to interest the women of the churches in a common religious purpose. The officers in 1949 were Mrs. Mark R. Shaw, President; Mrs. Margaret Lorenz and Mrs. Frank M. Amazeen, Vice-Presidents; Mrs. Charles J. Dynes, Recording Secretary; and Mrs. G. Burton Milliman, Corresponding Secretary.

The MELROSE MOTHERS CLUB was organized in 1925 with Mrs. Roy M. Cushman as first president. In 1949 it had two hundred twenty-five members, meeting in the First Congregational Church, with Mrs. Richard Davis as president and Mrs. Shelton Jones as vice-president.

The PROVISIONAL LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF MELROSE was organized in June 1948 with fifteen members, which had grown to over sixty in 1949, with Mrs. William Hartzell as president and Mrs. Robert Russell as vice-president.

The first YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION in Melrose was organized June 24, 1858, and met in a room at the corner of Essex and Emerson Streets, but continued for less than two years.

The present Young Men's Christian Association was begun on December 10, 1890, and held religious services for two months in Westgate Hall, moving to rooms leased in the Westgate Building at 522 Main Street in March 1891. The Association was organized in December 1891, and incorporated in 1892. A movement was then begun for a building of its own, which was dedicated April 1, 1895. This is the three story brick building at 497 Main Street, the ground floor of which is occupied by the Melrose Trust Company. In 1911, with a membership of eleven hundred eight, the Melrose Young Men's Christian Association was declared the largest in the country for a city of comparable size. In 1891 the WOMEN'S AUXILIARY TO THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION was organized with forty-five members and Mrs. M. W. Lester as first president.

The Young Men's Christian Association has continued as a successful organization, with a membership of nine hundred ninety-seven on October 1, 1949, but serving some four thousand youths in its various programs. The yearly attendance for the boys', girls', and women's gymnasium and swimming classes in thirty-eight weekly classes totaled twenty-six thousand five hundred and thirty-one. Fifty-eight different year around programs are offered for both sexes from the age of seven up. Recently considerable emphasis has been placed on carrying these programs to the people — such new programs as a boys' baseball league with three hundred boys of all ages playing on sixteen teams; one hundred twenty girls playing on seven softball teams; and nearly three hundred men playing on thirteen softball teams. Many new programs were added in 1949, including tennis instruction, finger painting, riflery, girls' swimming team, free swimming instruction for girls, a year around Friday Niter for seventh, eighth and ninth graders, gymnastic and hand balancing club for boys, men's varsity volleyball team, and square dancing for adults.

Other regular programs include day camps for boys and girls, Hi-Y Club, Saturday Night Teen Age Canteen, Outing Club for young adults, Braves Knot Hole Gang, annual free swimming instruction for boys, weekly movies and entertainment, three boys' swimming teams, eighteen basketball teams, one men's volleyball team, and a businessmen's class.

During 1949 E. F. Pierce of the Board of Directors was honored twice, once by the local Board of Directors and once by the Massachusetts and Rhode Island Young Men's Christian Asso-

ciation, for his distinguished service to the Melrose Young Men's Christian Association covering a period of nearly fifty years. Mention should also be made of Fred Lacey, who was General Secretary for some twenty-five years, moving to Salem in January 1948.

In 1949 the Young Men's Christian Association trustees included Alfred C. Malm as chairman, William B. Alexander, Dr. Ralph D. Leonard, Lester N. Woodland and Edward L. Page, ex-officio. Mr. Page was also president of the Board of Directors, Richard C. Knight and Russell E. Longshore being vice-presidents. The operating staff included John S. Lewis, General Secretary; Donald W. Purrington, Physical Director; Betty M. Dickinson, Girls Swimming Instructor, Day Camp Director, and Office Secretary; Harry D. Normine, Desk Secretary; Maxine Tuttle, Girls' Physical Director; Leonard Clark, High School Canteen; and David Hoyle, Boys' Day Camp Director.

The officers of the Young Men's Christian Association Auxiliary in 1949 were Mrs. James Geddes, Chairman; Mrs. Clifford Morse, Vice-Chairman; Mrs. Grenville Gerrish, Secretary; and Mrs. Daniel Morrison, Treasurer.





MASONIC TEMPLE, WYOMING AVENUE

## CHAPTER FIFTEEN

### THE FRATERNITIES

Of the twenty or more fraternal societies in Melrose listed in 1900 many have died out, including several temperance societies, although the City remains dry. Among those remaining, the oldest is the ANCIENT FREE AND ACCEPTED ORDER OF MASONS. Following a meeting of five Masons at the home of Rev. Joseph S. Dennis on July 28, 1856, a larger meeting was held in the old Lyceum Hall on August 2, 1856, with the officers sitting on nail kegs and the members on the floor. Adequate furniture and furnishings were soon installed, however, the name Wyoming chosen for the Lodge and on September 10, 1857, the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts issued a dispensation and the first business meeting was held. On October 12, 1857, the charter was received, and the formal dedication took place.

After five years larger quarters became necessary, and a five year lease was taken on the upper story of the original Waverley Building on Essex Street, opposite the railroad station. On January 11, 1866 the building burned to the ground, and only the records, tools and jewels of the Lodge were saved. The hospitality of Mount Vernon Lodge was then accepted, and plans made for a new Temple. A discussion of the site arose, some preferring that opposite the railroad station, but the gift of a lot at the corner of Wyoming Avenue and Main Street having been made by E. F. Sears, J. E. Westgate, W. P. Sargent and D. D. Wilcox, decided the question. The Waverley Masonic Association was incorporated, the cornerstone laid June 25, 1866, and the present Temple, then considered the finest in New England, was dedicated April 24, 1867.

On October 22, 1922, a new organ built by the Skinner Organ Company of Boston replaced the old organ, which had been a gift from Daniel Russell, and which had served so well for fifty-six years.

The Masonic Temple was practically rededicated December 2, 1922, after the first floor tenants had vacated, and the space redesigned for assembly, reading and cloak rooms. In 1949 Wyoming Lodge had a membership of seven hundred sixty-six and Albert F. Ford was Master.

On March 10, 1863, dispensation was granted by the Most

Excellent Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Massachusetts to thirty-eight Companions, mostly from Melrose, to work as the WAVERLEY ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER OF MASONS, and they were duly chartered as such on September 30, 1863. In 1949 the membership numbered four hundred eighteen and Frederick H. Irwin was High Priest.

On March 27, 1865, a dispensation was issued by the Grand Encampment of Massachusetts and Rhode Island to fifty-six Knight Templars living in and about Melrose to establish the HUGH DEPAYENS ENCAMPMENT No. 20, later styled Commandery. The Encampment was chartered and consecrated in Freemasons Hall, Boston, on February 14, 1886. In 1949 the membership numbered three hundred sixty-five and Leslie M. Collins was Commander.

Melrose Chapter No. 14, ORDER OF THE EASTERN STAR, was organized in 1881, and in 1900 had one hundred members. In 1949 the membership had grown to four hundred fifteen and Mrs. Blanche L. Chase was Worthy Matron.

FIDELITY LODGE was instituted November 19, 1918, with thirty-six charter members and forty Past Masters from other Lodges present for the ceremony. In 1949 the membership had grown to five hundred ten and John D. MacDonald was Master.

The Melrose Chapter, ORDER OF DEMOLAY, was instituted October 17, 1924, by the Middlesex Chapter from Reading. It was reorganized in 1946 and in 1949 had a membership of one hundred sixty with William Russo as Master Councilor and Richard Bean as Senior Councilor. The Chapter celebrated its Twenty-Fifth Anniversary in 1949. During this period some eighteen hundred boys have passed through the Chapter. Ashton E. Gourley, a charter member, is Advisor to the Chapter.

The DEMOLAY MOTHERS' CIRCLE was organized in May 1934 with about twenty-five members. In 1949 Mrs. Josiah C. Philips was president.

The Melrose Assembly No. 7, ORDER OF THE RAINBOW FOR GIRLS, was instituted June 13, 1925 and constituted January 20, 1926. In 1949 it had a membership of about three hundred with Miss Phyllis Moorecroft as Worthy Adviser and Mrs. Minerva Nickerson as Mother Adviser.

The RAINBOW MOTHERS' CIRCLE OF MELROSE was organized in 1935 with ten members to cooperate with the Rainbow Assembly. In 1949 it had about forty members with Mrs. Frank I. Hakanson as president.



The INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS, Melrose Lodge No. 157, was instituted October 6, 1871, in Good Templars Hall, with nineteen members. In 1872 the Lodge moved to larger quarters in the Newhall Block and the hall was dedicated December 11, 1872, with thirty-seven members. During the spring of 1877 a fair was held and the proceeds applied to building a brick structure at the corner of Foster and Main Streets, afterwards known as Odd Fellows Block. This was dedicated July 5, 1877, when the membership was one hundred seventy-nine. In 1914 these accommodations had been outgrown, and the Melrose Odd Fellows Building Association was formed which purchased the old Athletic Club building. It was renovated and repaired to meet the requirements of the Lodge and formally opened January 1, 1915. This was later sold, and the Lodge returned to Odd Fellows Hall.

On October 14, 1921, a banquet celebrating the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Lodge was held, with the Mayor, Grand Lodge officials and the Daughters of Rebekah as guests. J. Sidney Hutchins acted as chairman. In 1949 the membership of Melrose Lodge numbered one hundred forty-four and Charles W. Young was Noble Grand.

GOLDEN RULE LODGE No. 23, DAUGHTERS OF REBEKAH, was instituted on October 14, 1874 with forty members and Joseph Grundy, Jr. as Noble Grand, and by 1900 had ninety-seven members. In 1949 it had two hundred fifteen members, and Mrs. Florence Darling was Noble Grand. Miss Daisie Barrett was Secretary, and has been for thirty-eight years, and Mrs. Elizabeth B. Trask Treasurer for twenty-one years.

The WILLIAM M. WEBBER LODGE No. 114, I.O.O.F., was organized in 1921 with twenty-one charter members and five charter initiates. In 1949 it had seventy-one members and William C. Rendall was Noble Grand.

NEW FIRESIDE LODGE No. 212, DAUGHTERS OF REBEKAH, was established January 2, 1929, with forty members, and by 1949 had one hundred forty-nine members, with Miss Pauline Flewelling as Noble Grand.

The KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS, FORDELL LODGE No. 115, was organized by James M. Murray and instituted February 19, 1895. By 1900 it had over one hundred members. By 1949 its membership was twenty and Arnold A. Stevens was Chancellor Commander. Meetings are held in Odd Fellows Hall.

The Melrose Council No. 128, KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS, was

instituted on June 16, 1895 by District Deputy James T. Cavanaugh of Everett. Preliminary meetings had been held in McCullogh's Block, 435 Main Street, at which twenty-five men from St. Mary's Parish formulated the plans for a Council. On receiving the charter Victor C. Kirmes was elected the first Grand Knight, and regular bi-monthly meetings were held in Westgate Hall at 496 Main Street. In 1900 the Council rented a hall in Newhall's Block at Main and Upham Streets, and became one of the first Councils in the State to secure permanent quarters. A rapidly growing membership brought a removal to the corner of Main and Foster Streets in 1916. A building fund was established in 1921, which enabled the Council to purchase its present home on West Foster Street.

In addition to its other activities the Council was instrumental in establishing a chair of Catholic history at the Catholic University in Washington, and contributed generously to the Endowment Fund of the Order. In 1949 the Council had about three hundred members and Frank T. Keeler was Grand Knight.

The LADIES' AUXILIARY OF THE KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS, Melrose Council No. 128, was organized March 15, 1908. At first mainly identified with the work of the Knights of Columbus, during the years of depression the Ladies' Auxiliary undertook the additional task of supplying aid to the needy, and welfare work has since been one of its chief concerns, including a Christmas party for children each year, and a midsummer party for a day at the beach, entertaining a hundred or more children. In 1949 there were seventy-eight members and Mrs. John Dingle was president.

ST. VALENTINE COURT No. 239 was instituted as a subordinate Court of the Massachusetts Catholic Order of Foresters on February 13, 1910, the name St. Valentine being suggested by the pastor, Father Glynn. While primarily a fraternal insurance society, it has its social and charitable programs, and has continued successfully since its organization. It has a membership of eighty-five, both men and women, meets monthly at Knights of Columbus Hall, with Mrs. Sarah Coyne as Chief Ranger.

Melrose Lodge No. 1031, BENEVOLENT AND PROTECTIVE ORDER OF ELKS, was organized May 15, 1906 and instituted by the late William P. Hill, District Deputy, with seventy-six charter members and Larkin Davis as Exalted Ruler. Meetings were held in Odd Fellows Building until the present Elks home on Myrtle Street was taken over on November 21, 1913. Since then

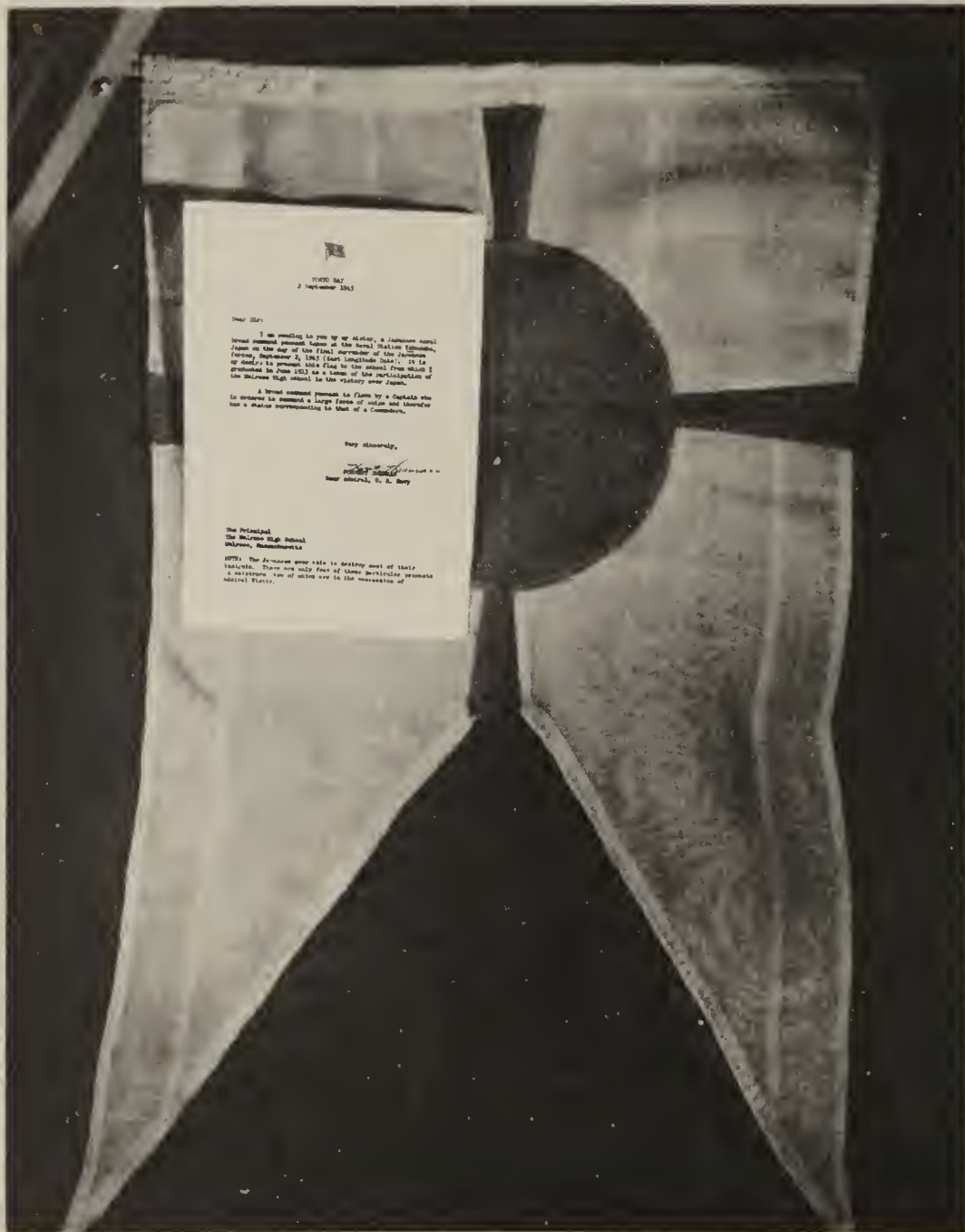
the membership has grown to two hundred one and in 1949 Joseph Greenberg was Exalted Ruler.

Organized by American citizens, with an emphasis on patriotism and the American flag, the fraternity has also been active in various lines of welfare work. The Lodge has given an iron lung to Melrose Hospital, holds a party for children on Christmas, and distributes baskets on Thanksgiving Day and Christmas, besides other charitable activities.

The LADY ELKS ASSOCIATION was organized in 1937 with eighty-seven members and Mrs. Albert Walton as president. In 1943 it was reorganized as Emblem Club No. 89 with fifty members. In 1949 Mrs. Frank Hamblin was president and Mrs. Charles A. Carbone past president.

On October 14, 1913, a meeting was held to organize the PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY, Melrose Grange No. 331, with one hundred thirty-six charter members and Levi S. Gould as Master. The Grange was incorporated in 1930, and purchased a lot on Berwick Street, but has not yet put up a building. It now meets in Knights of Columbus Hall, and in 1949 had some two hundred members, with Albert Kohr as Master of the Grange.





JAPANESE NAVAL BANNER PRESENTED TO MELROSE HIGH SCHOOL  
BY REAR ADMIRAL FORREST SHERMAN

## CHAPTER SIXTEEN

### THE ARTISTS

In Melrose, the emphasis has been upon music rather than upon the other arts, and not without considerable native talent. The first musical organization in the City was the MELROSE MUSICAL ASSOCIATION, organized soon after Melrose became a separate town, under the leadership of Henry E. Trowbridge, with Andrew J. Morse as president. This organization flourished for many years until it died down in 1872. It was revived as the MELROSE CHORAL SOCIETY under the direction of S. B. Whitney, and furnished concerts for the Melrose Lyceum in 1893-1895.

The MASONIC CHORUS, led by Sidney Howe, had been meeting at the home of William A. Waterhouse on Youle Street, the Master of Wyoming Lodge, and at the Melrose Club in 1890-1891. On October 19, 1892 they organized a larger group which they named the AMPHION CLUB OF MELROSE, with Thomas L. Cushman, then conducting the Orpheus Club in Springfield, as chairman of the voice committee, and Ephraim Cutter, Jr., as conductor, with sixty singing members, later increased to eighty, and two hundred associate members. On August 10, 1894, the Amphion Club was incorporated, with Charles C. Barry as president, William A. Waterhouse, vice-president and Sidney Howe as secretary. The first concert was held in the Town Hall on February 2, 1893 with forty-six singing members. The concerts were continued in the City Hall until December 5, 1912, when they moved to Memorial Hall. Concerts were also held in Symphony Hall in Boston, and in other adjoining cities.

Ephraim Cutter remained as conductor for twenty-four years, when failing eyesight forced him to give up his position on November 23, 1916. At the following concert on February 8, 1917, at which Arthur B. Keene of Lynn was conductor, Mr. Cutter was invited to conduct his own composition entitled "Farewell" at the end of the concert, after which, amid great enthusiasm, he was presented with a gold watch by the President, Franklin P. Shumway. At his funeral in April 1923 at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. J. Frank Wellman on Franklin Street, a large delegation from the Club attended and sang his "Farewell." It was sung again as a memorial to him at the next public concert.

Elmer Wilson became conductor on April 15, 1920, and on

December 4, 1913, Angus Winter became pianist, succeeding Grant Drake who had been pianist from the time of the Club's organization until his retirement on May 1, 1913. About 1930 Mr. Wilson was followed by Professor James R. Houghton, who retired in 1949 with no successor appointed. Dean W. Hanscom was chosen as guest conductor for the autumn concerts in 1949. Mr. Winter as pianist was followed by Robert Ewing and he by Herbert Irvine.

The Amphion Club is a member of the New England Federation of Men's Glee Clubs. In 1949 the president was Philip M. McDaniel, the vice-president Frank J. Adler and the secretary William E. Cragie.

The CHAMINADE CHORAL SOCIETY was organized January 11, 1900 with twenty-five women members and Mrs. Josie B. Tyler as conductor. Its first public concert was given on April 23, 1901. Since World War I it has given no concerts, but continues as a social group, meeting annually at the home of the president, Mrs. Mabel Clark, on Howie Street.

The first MELROSE ORCHESTRAL ASSOCIATION was organized with ten members under Elmer D. Sherburne, and held its first concert in the City Hall on March 27, 1903, but died out in 1911. The present Melrose Orchestral Association, which had no connection with the earlier organization, was organized by Frank B. Gray and Harold A. Sewall and held its first rehearsal in the Young Men's Christian Association hall in September 1918, with thirteen members. The first concert was held in Memorial Hall December 10, 1918 with forty-five members, of which twelve were professional, Wadsworth Provandie as soloist, and Elmer Wilson conductor. The membership increased to seventy-seven.

The Orchestral Association was incorporated October 15, 1919, with Victor A. Friend as president, Leon F. B. Smith, vice-president, Eben M. Taylor, second vice-president, Mrs. Adelaide Vittie, treasurer, Harold A. Sewall, assistant treasurer, and Frank B. Gray, secretary.

Elmer Wilson resigned as conductor in March 1928, and on July 2, 1928, George Brown became conductor. His first concert was on December 11, 1928. Mrs. Irene Taylor was first concert mistress until 1930. The program books since November 1927 have been written by Mr. Sewall. The Association has given several out-of-town concerts, besides those in Melrose, and has also been broadcast on the radio.

The MELROSE CHORAL SOCIETY, organized in 1919 for larger



group concerts, had a directorate drawn from the Amphion Club, the Orchestral Association and the Chaminade Society, with E. M. Taylor as president and Elmer Wilson as director, but later disbanded.

The BEETHOVEN SOCIETY OF MELROSE was organized October 4, 1927 by Mrs. Constance Bevan Whitcomb, Archibald M. Hume and Mrs. Alice W. Eldridge, with Mrs. Whitcomb as president and Mrs. Eldridge as vice-president. The original thirty-five members have since increased to fifty, holding monthly meetings between October and May at the members' homes, with one guest night each year. Programs are furnished by the members with occasional guest artists. The president in 1949 was Miss Marjory Berry, with Mrs. Hortense Williams and Mrs. Donna Adler as vice-presidents, and Mrs. Gladys Hawley as secretary.

The MELROSE CITY BAND, organized September 20, 1900 with nineteen members, Elmer O. Goodridge as president and A. M. Quimby as leader, gave its first concert on Melrose Common August 2, 1901. The MELROSE CADET BAND, organized in March 1901, with George H. Glover as leader and twenty-one members, also gave concerts and led in parades. DOW'S ORCHESTRA, organized in 1898, with ten members and Richard E. Dow as leader and manager, and TRIPP'S ORCHESTRA, with ten members and Harry L. Tripp as leader, have long since disappeared.

Among the individual musical artists in Melrose, the most outstanding is ALICE GERALDINE FARRAR, born in Melrose, February 28, 1882, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Sidney D. Farrar, both non-professional singers. She sang at home and in church, and when twelve years of age began regular vocal studies in Boston, later in New York and Washington. After singing in concerts in New York and Washington, and turning down an offer from the Walter Damrosch Opera Company, she sailed with her parents for Europe in 1899, where she studied in Paris and Berlin. At the age of nineteen she made her debut at the Berlin Royal Opera as "Marguerite" on October 15, 1901, and in 1902 began a three year contract to sing in Berlin. She also sang in Paris, Monte Carlo, in Salzburg at the Mozart Festival, in Munich at the Wagner Festival, and in Stockholm in 1904, where she was decorated by King Oscar. In 1906 she returned to the United States and became a member of the Metropolitan Opera Company, making her American debut November 26, 1906. On January 28, 1908, she gave a concert in the City Hall in Melrose under the auspices of the Highlands Congregational Church, with Grant Drake as

accompanist and the Adamowski Trio assisting. Many persons from Malden and other cities attended. Following the concert she graciously held a reception for her old friends and acquaintances, with her parents and Mrs. Kate Douglas Wiggin, a personal friend, in the receiving line.

She went to Europe again, but returned in 1914 at the outbreak of World War I, and entered the movies in Hollywood in 1915. On February 8, 1916, she married Lou Tellegen, a movie actor, the son of a Greek father and a Dutch mother. Hearing that she planned to visit Melrose to show her husband her home city, Mayor Charles H. Adams planned a public reception for them on March 11, 1919 at Memorial Hall. The schools were let out a half an hour earlier, and a crowd of about four thousand crowded the auditorium. After some delay the couple arrived and were given an address of welcome by the Mayor and two bouquets of roses by the Elks and by the welcoming committee. Mr. and Mrs. Tellegen embraced and kissed, but Mr. Tellegen had no opportunity to see the City.

Miss Farrar retired from the movies in 1920, and from the opera on April 22, 1922. Her mother died in 1923, and she was divorced from her husband shortly afterwards. She retired from the concert stage at Carnegie Hall in New York on November 22, 1931. Her home is in Ridgefield, Connecticut.

ELENA KIRMES, the daughter of Victor C. Kirmes, the City Clerk, after three years in Europe, where she sang at La Scala in Milan and San Carlo in Naples, returned home in October 1909 and made her American debut at the Boston Opera House on December 4, 1909, as "Santuzza" in "Cavalleria Rusticana." A large number of Melrose friends were present and she received flowers from the Horace Mann School and congratulations from Geraldine Farrar. In 1915 she was with the Mancii Italian Opera Company touring South American cities.

LOUISE ESTELE BERNHARDT, the daughter of William L. Bernhardt of East Wyoming Avenue and a graduate from the Melrose High School, studied in Boston and New York, won the Walter N. Naumberg Musical Foundation competition in 1930, and first prize for contralto in the 1931 contest of the National Federation of Music Clubs, followed by a concert tour, a season with the American Opera Company, and then sang in Boston as a member of the Chicago Opera Company. She gave a recital in Boston on January 10, 1933 as a mezzo-contralto. On March 31, 1933, she married H. Stanley Hillyer of New York and went to live in

Darien, Connecticut. On April 12, 1940, she gave a recital in Melrose in Memorial Hall.

On December 27, 1912, WADSWORTH PROVANDIE made his debut as a baritone singer in Verdi's "Rigoletto" at the Opera House in Turin. He had been preparing for an operatic career for three years under DeReszke, and later became a teacher of the voice in Boston.

FLORENCE GUPTIL was born in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and came to Melrose in 1934; was a member of the choir in the Unitarian Church, studied voice 1937-1942 and was chosen from one hundred sixty contestants for membership in the Philadelphia Opera Company; spent two summers in light opera in the Papermill Playhouse in Millen, New Jersey. She makes her home in New York, working in concert and light opera.

Among the instrumentalists may be mentioned GEORGE BROWN, cellist and conductor, who was born in Chelsea April 7, 1901, came to Melrose in 1908, graduated from the New England Conservatory of Music in 1922, soloist with the Peoples Symphony Orchestra December 9, 1923, conductor of the Harvard University Orchestra in his senior year 1924-1925, and made his professional debut at Jordan Hall on November 10, 1926. He organized the Bach Brandenburg Concert Group in Cambridge, in 1939 was conductor of the Andover Community Orchestra, and later became Assistant Professor of Music in Yale University.

ELLINOR BENEDICT, cellist, was born in Melrose in 1921, graduated from the High School and Radcliffe College, was a pupil of Carl Webster in Boston, awarded first prize by the Massachusetts Federation of Music Clubs for the fourth time in June 1938, and a scholarship from the Musical Guild of Boston. She was a soloist in the Pops Concert, a member of the Beethoven Society of Melrose and a soloist with the Orchestral Association.

Mention may also be made of SUSAN B. WELLS, a violinist who maintained the Melrose School of Music on Emerson Street for many years before her death.

MISS FRANCES D. MONT of Cottage Street has maintained a school for instrumental music for a number of years. Although a trumpet player, she organized a trio with Miss Retta Wilson as pianist, Mrs. Marjorie Piper as violinist and herself as cellist.

Among the graphic artists may be mentioned GEORGE F. WING on East Foster Street, who has been teaching drawing and painting in Melrose for over twenty years, with exhibitions at the Copley Society and the Library.



MRS. CORA CUTTER WELLMAN of Franklin Street, the daughter of Ephraim Cutter, Jr., former conductor of the Amphion Club, has specialized in flowers and still life in oil, and has exhibited at the Copley Society and Boston Art Club.

MISS GERTRUDE G. HUNT of Franklin Street was winner of the Richard Mitton Memorial Medal and a prize in the Jordan Marsh Annual Exhibition of New England Artists with a work in pastel.

CHARLES M. COX was well known as an amateur painter, and was an organizer of the Boston Businessmen's Art Club.

ARCHIE GITTES, who had studied for some years in Spain, returned to Melrose in 1948, had an exhibition in the Library, and is teaching.

The only organization of the graphic artists in Melrose was the Melrose Art League, which later disbanded. Royal Barry Wills, an architect with a national reputation, was president.

ROYAL BARRY WILLS, born in Melrose August 21, 1895, graduated in architecture from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1918, and after working with some firms of designing engineers, began as an architect in 1925. He was a winner of a number of architectural prizes in national competitions, wrote several books and articles on architecture and is a member of several architectural societies. His home is on Oakland Street.

In literary work, MRS. NELLIE E. FRIEND, the wife of Victor A. Friend, is the author and publisher of several books, one on advice to parents, three on ideals for youth, and in 1945 she published "The Triumph of Living" which is now selling in its second edition. She has also written a book of essays, "The Tapestry of Eternity." REV. A. WILLARD JACKSON, who spent his later years in Melrose, was the author of several religious books. There is also ELBRIDGE HENRY GOSS, who wrote, besides his "History of Melrose," a number of historical studies, including a "Life of Paul Revere."

The SCRIBBLERS, a social and literary group of ten women, half from Wakefield and half from Melrose, was organized in 1932 for the writing and study of poetry. They meet at members' houses during the winter months.

## CHAPTER SEVENTEEN

### THE MILITARY

Although the Town of Melrose had placed an American Flag Window in the Highlands Baptist Church in 1895 in memory of the soldiers and sailors who had died for their country, nothing had been done toward the erection of a public war memorial. In 1896 a committee of the G.A.R. Post was appointed and meetings held to plan for such a memorial, but nothing came of the effort. In 1901 the G.A.R. Post proposed the erection of a Soldiers and Sailors Monument in Wyoming Cemetery, and on August 2, 1902 this monument was dedicated with a public ceremony, the G.A.R. in charge. It consists of a base of Quincy granite bearing the dates "1861-1865," surmounted by three Parrott Rifle cannons 9.5 feet long, following a design by Virgil W. Fuller.

Following a period of suggestions, a preliminary meeting was held in July 1909 to organize a Soldiers and Sailors Memorial Association in Melrose, and a committee was formed with Charles H. Adams as chairman. On July 17, 1909, Mr. Adams reported that the necessary authority had been obtained from the State House, and a constitution and by-laws were adopted with Levi S. Gould as president.

Plans were drawn, construction arranged, and on Memorial Day, May 30, 1912, the cornerstone of Memorial Hall on Main Street, just north of City Hall, was laid with Masonic ceremony. The G.A.R. Post with their wives, the Mayor and City Government, the Masons, clergy and Memorial Association officers were given seats of honor.

The same evening, when workers for the Association met to hear that the last \$20,000 had been raised, a wild scene of enthusiasm resulted, with cheering that could be heard in the street outside.

The building was made possible largely through the efforts and generosity of John C. F. Slayton, who contributed over a quarter of the cost, provided the granite from the old Court House in Boston, the interior furnishings, the piano and stage equipment. The building committee included, besides Mr. Slayton, Charles M. Cox, Charles Barry, Clarence T. Fernald and Victor A. Friend.



HONOR ROLL, WORLD WAR II, MAIN STREET



The front of the building is occupied by a G.A.R. hall and ladies' parlor, with a kitchen and banquet hall, cloak rooms and toilets in the basement, while the back of the building holds an auditorium for eleven hundred persons, equipped for dramatic and concert purposes.

Memorial Hall was dedicated December 14, 1912, by Mayor Charles E. French, Mayor-Elect Oliver B. Munroe, four ex-Mayors, the Aldermen, the building committee and the clergy, with the Fifth Regiment Band furnishing the music. The G.A.R. Post, the Woman's Relief Corps, the Sons of Union Veterans, Daughters of Veterans and Sons of Veterans Auxiliary paraded from their old quarters on Main Street to the new building. Levi S. Gould presided. Memorial Hall is now occupied on occasion by the Sons of American Veterans and its Auxiliary, and by the American Legion and its Auxiliary.

On January 14, 1919, a flag was presented to Memorial Hall by the Melrose Lodge of Elks, which paraded from their Home on Myrtle Street to the Hall, where a large celebration was held. The United States District Attorney, Thomas J. Boynton, was the orator.

On January 22, 1919, John C. F. Slayton presented an organ to Memorial Hall, with an additional \$10,000 for upkeep, as a memorial to the men of Melrose serving in World War I. The organ was dedicated November 13, 1919, with a recital by Dr. William C. Macfarlane. The special guests included the G.A.R. Post, service men of World War I, Ex-Governor John L. Bates and the Aldermen. Mayor Charles H. Adams accepted the gift for the people.

On October 29, 1924, the State Inspector of Buildings closed Memorial Hall as dangerous, upsetting a number of scheduled affairs. The rear wall was declared insecure because of a weak foundation, and the organ had been damaged by settling. Repairs were made soon afterwards.

Little public notice seems to have been given the outbreak of World War I, further than some editorial comment in the *Free Press* on the regrettable carnage. A day of prayer for peace was observed on October 4, 1914, called for by President Wilson. On March 23, 1915, the Melrose Woman's Club organized a peace meeting in Memorial Hall, with an address by Dr. Charles R. Brown of Yale Divinity School.

On March 21, 1916 a meeting of about fifty persons was held in Memorial Hall to consider suggestions for a League to Enforce

Peace, and a committee was named to organize a mass meeting. This was held on April 4, 1916, with Mayor Charles H. Adams presiding. A number of speakers and a musical program was provided.

The *Free Press* in April 1916 noted the increasing interest in the Military Training Corps Association, and the recruiting for training in Plattsburg, New York, and also in Navy training.

On June 24, 1916, a meeting was held by Mayor Charles H. Adams in G.A.R. Hall, to organize a committee of finance and relief for the families of the thirty-one Melrose men who had gone to the war in Mexico. This was supported by many organizations.

The drift toward war in Europe was recognized by the *Free Press* on March 9, 1917. On April 1, 1917, a patriotic rally was held in Memorial Hall, crowded as never before, under the auspices of Mayor Charles H. Adams, John C. F. Slayton and James W. Maguire of the Committee of Safety. Reserved seats were occupied by the Melrose Military Training School under Captain C. D. Hess, the Richardson Light Guard of Wakefield, and Company C, Massachusetts 6th Regiment, Lieutenant Fred H. Rogers in command. On the stage were seated the G.A.R., Sons of Veterans and a division of Boy Scouts. Mr. Adams and Mr. Slayton made patriotic addresses, stressing the serious situation of the country and the necessity for protecting American interests at home and at sea. An editorial in the *Free Press* noted that "The war is now practically upon us; for how long is an unknown mystery of the future."

In June, 1917, the Home Guard of sixty men was organized as Company E of the 12th Regiment of the Massachusetts State Guard, with Benjamin R. Vaughan as captain, Charles P. Hess as first lieutenant and H. S. Tobey as second lieutenant. At the time of the policemen's strike in Boston, the Home Guard was called out for riot duty from September 10, 1919, to December 21, 1919, and was disbanded the following year.

In August 1917 examinations for the military draft were being held. Camp Greene near Charlotte, North Carolina, was designated for New England troops. Work on surgical dressings began in September 1917 and in October a house to house Liberty Loan drive was made.

Melrose sent twelve automobiles and two truckloads of clothing to the victims of the explosion in Halifax, Nova Scotia, which occurred about the same time.

In spite of bad weather, a large number of citizens gathered in Memorial Hall and City Hall for the dedication of the City Service Flag on April 21, 1918. Seats were reserved for the G.A.R., Auxiliaries, State Guard, Home Guard and others. Lieutenant-Governor Calvin Coolidge represented Governor McCall, who could not come. There were six hundred twenty-six stars on the flag.

The total enlistment in Melrose included eleven hundred men, of whom thirty-two were killed in service — four yeomen, sixteen nurses and twenty-four Young Men's Christian Association workers.

The first Melrose man to die in World War I was Arthur Samuel Hunt, son of Mrs. Elizabeth Hunt of 53 Larrabee Street. He had enlisted in Australia and died of wounds October 1, 1917. William Boylen and Harold O. Young were the first Melrose men in the American forces to be killed in the war.

The report of peace was received at 4.00 A.M. on November 10, 1918 and was greeted with great enthusiasm. John F. Keating as president of the Board of Trade was designated chief marshal of the parade and demonstration held at 7.00 P.M. Memorial Hall was packed, and John C. F. Slayton presided, with a number of speakers.

On February 1, 1919, a reception was held for the returning soldiers and sailors at Memorial Hall, with Dr. John Dike presiding and giving the first address, followed by Mayor Charles H. Adams and Lieutenant-Governor Channing H. Cox. On March 14, 1919, a Victory Jubilee and a second reception for returning service men was held in Memorial Hall. Then came the problem of finding employment for the returning service men, and a bureau was opened for this purpose in City Hall.

On September 21, 1919 a memorial tablet in honor of the Melrose service men killed in the war, thirty-two in number, was erected on the lawn of Memorial Hall according to a design by Architect Lewis A. Dow. Mayor Charles H. Adams presided, and Major General Clarence R. Edwards, former commander of the 26th Division, made the address. A permanent bronze tablet was unveiled in Grand Army Hall, November 11, 1949.

As in 1914, the United States was slow in getting into World War II in 1939, but on October 16, 1940, two thousand two hundred twenty-two men between the ages of twenty-one and thirty-six were registered for selective service, with no refusals as in 1917. John J. Lynch was the first Melrose man drafted.



The aluminum drive in July 1941 organized by the American Legion Post No. 90 resulted in a total of six thousand three hundred eighty pounds, collected by the Boy and Girl Scouts and the Fire Department.

In August 1941, one thousand persons had volunteered for home defense work in Melrose, and on September 8, 1941, the Women's Defense Training School was opened under the leadership of Mrs. A. Leslie Brown for training in mobile canteen work, motor corps work, and women air raid wardens.

A test run of the air raid warning signal was made on December 13, 1941 at 1.00 P.M. Blackout signals were organized as required by the Government Executive Order of January 8, 1942. The newly formed Melrose Company M, 23d Infantry, Massachusetts State Guard, special weapons unit with forty-three men and three officers, composed mostly of married men, had their first tour of duty guarding the railroad bridge over the Concord River in January 1942. A blackout test was held in Melrose March 10, 1942. War-time rationing of sugar began April 28, 1942, for trade and institutions. Gasoline ration cards were issued May 12 to 14, 1942. On May 15, 1942, a drive for salvage, except paper, was held, and in the following October another drive collected three hundred twenty-three tons of scrap. Blood donations, a war bond drive for ten per cent of wages, and a "Write a Letter" campaign for letters to service men were held during the year.

Melrose organized one of the finest Air Raid Protection services in the State under the control of Harold W. Poole, an able leader. The general secretary of the safety committee, Ex-Mayor Charles H. Adams, headed the protective division of the auxiliary police, fire and air raid wardens. Theodore Boecker was chairman of the planning division, with the assistance of Commander Joseph A. Gainard of the United States Naval Reserve. Lieutenant William T. Fahy was chief of the auxiliary police of three hundred workers, who included among their number John Adams, Winston Churchill and Daniel Webster, and also one hundred seventy-five qualified marksmen. Fire Department Chief Sidney C. Field led two hundred forty volunteers drilling every Sunday afternoon. Frank B. McLaughlin, chief air raid warden, graduated eighty and had two hundred in training in April 1942. A medical unit under the leadership of Dr. Ralph D. Leonard had an emergency hospital set up with fifty cots in the high school gymnasium. Dr. William H. Flanders was head of the public health unit. Three rescue units were under the direction of George

A. Weeker and Henry N. Anderson. The Melrose Chapter of the Red Cross had eight hundred twenty first aid students under the leadership of Edward L. Kelly. Mrs. Albert E. Bolton was head of the women's war program, the executive council representing twenty-three clubs and eleven churches. By 1944 the casualty lists were increasing, and more women were going into the auxiliary forces.

By 1945 Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Bushee of 40 Main Street had eight sons in military service, Mr. and Mrs. William N. Ritchie had six sons in service, and Mr. and Mrs. Frank J. Sherman also had six sons in the services, all officers. Two thousand nine hundred fifty-eight men and women from Melrose were in armed service in World War II.

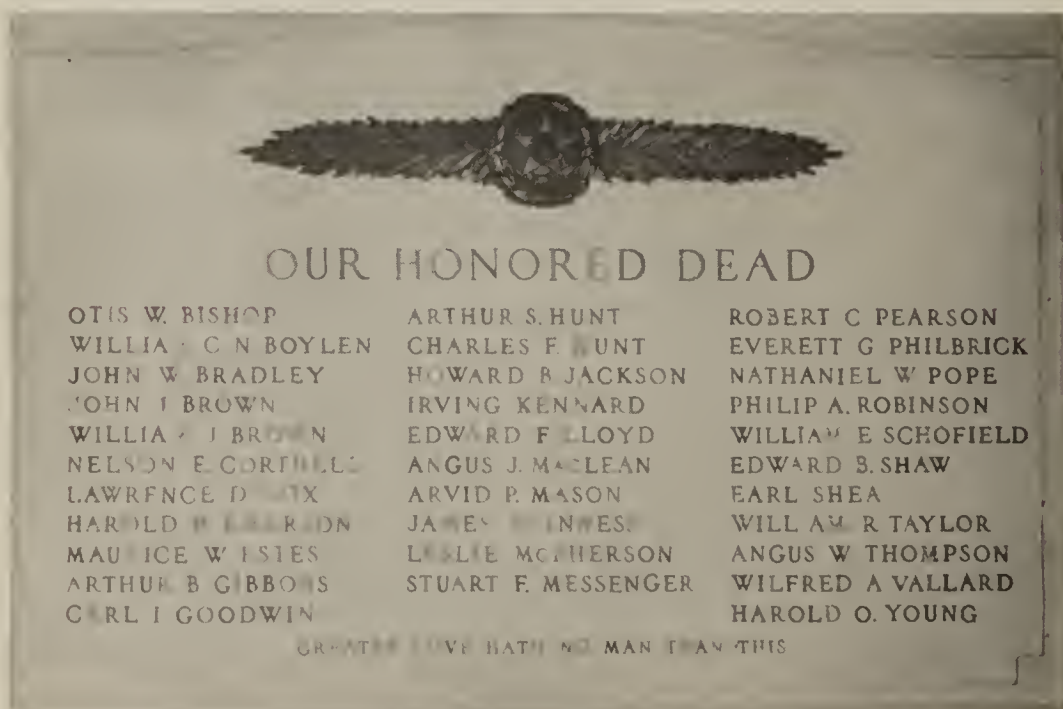
On August 14, 1945, the crowds in the street cut loose with horns and bells celebrating the news of peace announced by President Truman. On account of the bad weather it was decided to hold the dedication of the Melrose Roll of Honor on October 7, 1945 in Memorial Hall rather than in front of the Honor Roll itself, which had been set up in front of the Calvin Coolidge School on Main Street. About seven hundred persons were present. The ceremony began with an hour of concert by the 101st Engineers Band of the Massachusetts National Guard. When the tablets were reported unveiled, Dr. Kendig Brubaker Cully of the Highlands Congregational Church gave the dedicatory address, and Stanley G. Bunker, president of the Board of Aldermen, presented Mayor Carl A. Raymond with the keys of the Honor Roll.

A list of the servicemen killed in World War I, together with a list of those killed in World War II, are given in the Appendix, as they appear on the Memorial Tablet erected in their honor by the City of Melrose.

Following World War I, the 3d Battalion of the 182d Regiment of Infantry, Massachusetts National Guard was organized. This regiment was originally the 5th Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry during the Civil War, but traces its history back to 1636 when it was first organized for the protection of villages in eastern Massachusetts from Indian attack, and served under the English flag until 1775, when the Revolutionary War began. The regiment has been in continuous existence for over three hundred years, and celebrated its Tercentenary in 1936. It served as the 5th Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry in the war with Spain in 1898 and as a part of the 26th Division in World War I. In World War II it was made a part of Task Force 6814 and on January 16,



ORGAN PANEL, MEMORIAL HALL



WORLD WAR I BRONZE TABLET IN GRAND ARMY HALL



1941, was shipped to Melbourne, Australia, organized as the Americal Division in May 1942, and fought in New Caledonia and other parts of the Pacific theater. The regiment returned to the United States in 1946, and was reorganized on a peace-time basis on March 17, 1947. The first man killed in World War II was Donald Mann at Guadalcanal in November 1942.

Headquarters Company has ten officers and fifty-eight members in Melrose under the command of Captain Kenneth A. Smith. Headquarters are in the City Hall in Melrose, but the Battalion also includes companies in Malden, Stoneham and Everett.

On January 30, 1900, between seventy and eighty young men met in City Hall to organize a militia company in the 8th Regiment to replace Company C disbanded in Marblehead, but the project was apparently abandoned.

Of the veterans organizations in Melrose, the oldest of course was the Grand Army of the Republic, Ulysses Grant Post No. 4, Department of Massachusetts, organized on February 19, 1867 and in 1900 had a membership of eighty. This number dwindled from natural causes until on Memorial Day, 1934, only four could appear, and these in a car, Commander Charles L. Robinson, then eighty-nine years of age and Frank Field, with two other members of the G.A.R. Post in Athol. In March 1935, Commander Robinson was the sole survivor.

On December 22, 1940, the Charles L. Robinson Square at Porter and Main Streets was dedicated in a cold drizzle of rain. Commander Robinson, then ninety-five years old, sat in a covered porch near by watching the proceedings. He was presented with a bouquet of roses by Commander Frank Symonds, representing Camp 79, Sons of Union Veterans.

On December 5, 1943, Commander Robinson died at the Elmhurst where he had been living for several years. He would have been ninety-eight years old on December 23. His wife, the former Sarah Bazin, died several years earlier. He was survived by a son, Charles L. Robinson of Malden, and a daughter, Mrs. G. P. Rich of Melrose, besides several grandchildren and two great grandchildren. His body lay in state in Memorial Hall where Rev. John L. Cairns of the First Methodist Church officiated, and the G.A.R. burial service was conducted by Leon Palmer of the Sons of Union Veterans. He was buried in Wyoming Cemetery.

The Ulysses S. Grant Woman's Relief Corps No. 16, Auxiliary to Ulysses S. Grant Post No. 4, G.A.R., was organized in

January 1881 and in 1900 had eighty-six members. It surrendered its charter in 1944 and no longer exists.

The William Francis Barry Camp No. 79, Sons of Union Veterans, was organized May 27, 1887 and in 1900 had forty-seven members. The present membership is forty with Elbridge G. Ford as commander.

The Ladies Aid Society No. 23, Auxiliary to the Sons of Union Veterans, was organized May 9, 1893 and in 1900 had twenty-one members. This organization has since become the Auxiliary to the Sons of Union Veterans and now has ninety-three members with Miss Agnes E. Burke as president.

The Daughters of Union Veterans, Tent No. 37, organized in 1908 with thirty-two charter members, is still active with fifty-five members and Mrs. Elsie Smart as president.

A number of Melrose men served in the Spanish-American war in 1898, but the veterans have no organization in Melrose.

Following World War I, American Legion Post No. 90 was organized in September 1919 and chartered August 10, 1920. George L. Goodridge was elected first commander, but was disqualified by some regulation, and Gardner B. Wardell was elected to replace him. They first occupied Allen Hall in the Odd Fellows building on Main Street, but in 1924 bought the clubhouse at 34 Crystal Street built in 1915 by the K.X. Club, which had disbanded. On November 11, 1929, the clubhouse became known as the Legion Bungalow, after being enlarged and remodeled with funds contributed by the Melrose public. The original membership of five hundred twenty-three had become four hundred fifty in 1949, with Howell Baldwin as commander.

The American Legion Auxiliary was organized in 1919, and in 1949 had a membership of one hundred thirty-eight, with Mrs. Emma Burns as president.

The Marine Corps League, Melrose Detachment, was organized during World War II and meets during the winter at 423 Main Street, with some twenty-five members and Laurence Scoboria as commander.

The Sergeant Harold O. Young Post, No. 2394, Veterans of Foreign Wars, was organized February 21, 1932 with Daniel H. Galvin as first commander and now has two hundred fifty members meeting at 14 Chipman Avenue in the former clubhouse of the Melrose Highlands Club, purchased in 1936, with Colonel James G. Brown as commander.

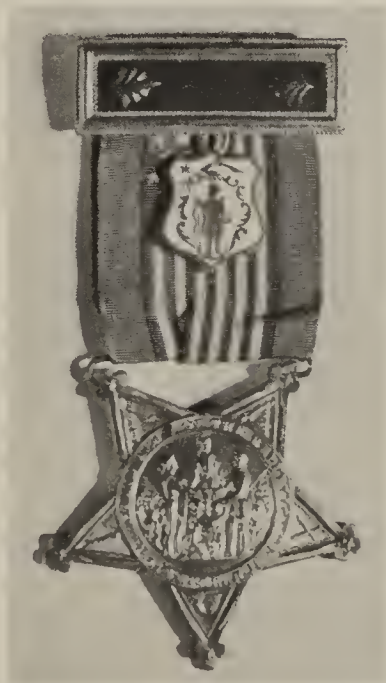
The Veterans of Foreign Wars Auxiliary, organized July 15,

1932 with seventy-two members, now has sixty members, with Mrs. Mary Connolly as president in 1949.

The American Veterans Associations, with Louis Savarino as commander, was organized soon after World War II with some fifty members and quarters on Main Street.

The Disabled American Veterans, Melrose Chapter No. 75, was chartered in June 1946 with a membership of one hundred two and meets at 144 Grove Street with Richard S. Bullens as commander.

On September 22, 1939, Mayor Robert A. Perkins presented to Governor Dixon of Alabama the flag of the 33d Alabama Regiment captured during the Civil War. This regiment had been mustered into service in April 1862, and surrendered in North Carolina at the end of the war. The flag was captured at the Battle of Franklin, Tennessee, in December 1864 and given by Captain J. H. Brown of the 12th Kentucky Cavalry to Augustus Heath, then of Charlestown and later of Melrose. The flag was discovered by an antique dealer in a purchase of family effects, and was obtained from him by Wesley H. Murray who conceived the idea of returning it to the State of Alabama with funds contributed by the people of Melrose. The Alabama Drum Corps added to the interest of the event.



THE BADGE OF MANY MEMORIES





MELROSE ATHLETIC FIELD, LYNN FELS PARKWAY

## CHAPTER EIGHTEEN

### THE ATHLETES

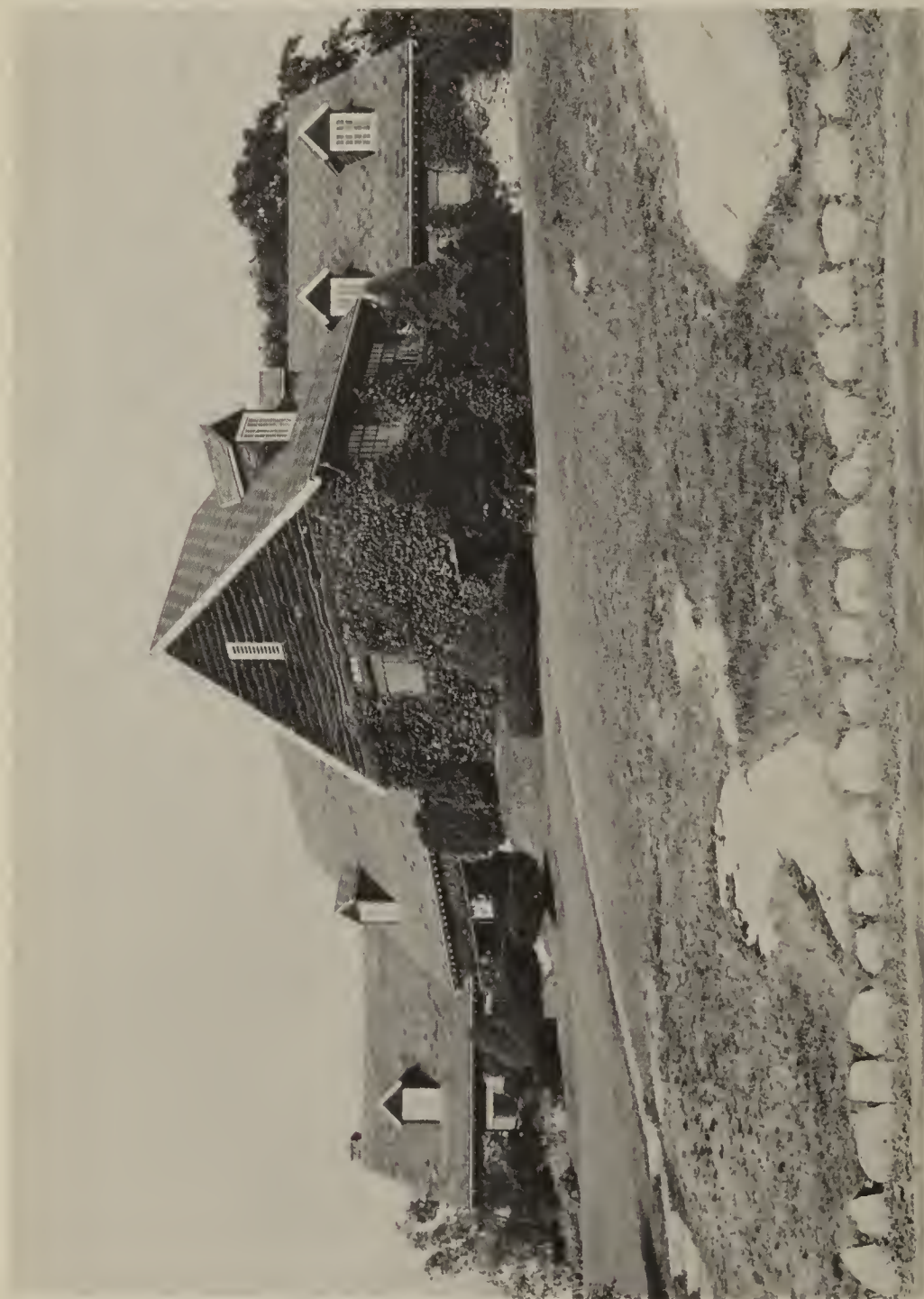
Prior to 1924 there was no enclosed athletic field in Melrose where the High School teams could play and charge admission. But in 1923, through the initiative of the Melrose Rotary Club, the Massachusetts Legislature passed an Act permitting the City to lease the seven acres of land at the corner of the Fells Parkway and Tremont Street for ninety-nine years to a citizens' association. The organization of the Melrose Athletic Field Association followed, incorporated by charter dated February 13, 1924. A committee was formed and met on February 7, 1924, with Edward W. Libby as chairman. A thirty thousand dollar bond issue was sold, dated July 15, 1926, to mature in 1936, and in the spring of 1924 a canvass for membership was made and one thousand five hundred obtained, at five dollars a year. The land was leased for one dollar a year, exempt from taxes.

The field, which had been purchased by the City in 1912 for playground use, but left as a dumping ground, was laid out with a baseball diamond, a football gridiron, and a track was outlined. Work was sufficiently advanced to permit a football game on Thanksgiving Day, 1924.

The dedication of a flag and flag pole at the field was made an event of Boys' Week on November 12, 1924, with the Rotary Club in charge, aided by the G.A.R., American Legion, other patriotic societies and some three thousand boys and girls. Ex-Mayor Charles H. Adams presided, and Mayor Paul H. Provandie made the address.

In 1925 work was continued, bleachers for four thousand two hundred persons were installed, creosoted and painted, the land was graded and seeded, a quarter mile cinder track fourteen inches deep and twenty feet wide was completed, and a field-house with lockers and showers built. The field was dedicated at the Zim-Zam held there on September 19, 1925, with speeches by Charles H. Gilmore, president of the Association, and Mayor Albert M. Tibbetts.

On October 2, 1930, the Association voted to change the name of the field to the DeMar Field in honor of Clarence Harrison DeMar. This was done October 8, 1930, in connection with the celebration of the Tercentenary of the foundation of the Massa-



MOUNT HOOD GOLF CLUB



chusetts Bay Colony. Some ten thousand persons were reported present at the ceremony, which was sponsored by the DeMar Recognition Committee of which Joseph A. Milano was chairman. In later years, however, the name lapsed again to the Melrose Athletic Field.

On Thanksgiving Day, 1932, previous to the football game with Arlington High School, hoodlums splashed red paint over the bleachers, benches and railings were overturned, and after the game a rush was made for the goal posts, but stopped by the police. Some two hundred dollars' worth of damage was done.

About this time the City Government ceased appropriating funds to cover the use of the Field by the School Department, which paid the interest on the charges, and in April 1932 the Association voted to turn the lease over to the Trustees, who tried to rent the Field to the High School Athletic Committee, incorporated in June 1932 as the Melrose High School Athletic Association, Inc. The income from school games was not enough to meet the requirements of the Trustees, so the School Association yielded the lease to the Trustees, but continued using the property. Attempts were made to interest the City in purchasing the Field equipment so that the WPA could improve the plant, but no interest could be found. A number of bondholders surrendered their bonds but about twenty-five thousand dollars remained in force in 1939.

The sole remaining Trustees, Dr. Ralph D. Leonard and Charles H. Adams, persuaded the Mayor to recommend to the Aldermen the payment of eight thousand dollars necessary to meet the interest overdue on the bonds, although the value of the equipment was considered greater. This was done in April 1939. A petition was then filed with the General Court for enabling legislation, which was signed May 18, 1939. An agreement was reached whereby the School Department had full use of the Field during school hours, and the public at other times.

On June 19, 1939, the eight thousand dollars was voted by the Aldermen and the Field came under the control of the Melrose Park Commission. Since then many improvements have been made, more draining and grading, a new fieldhouse built, seven thousand bleacher seats added, a score board erected and the football, baseball, practice field and track renovated.

In November 1883 five young men organized the Melrose Athletic Club. A room was rented at the corner of Main and Essex Streets, and occupied until December 1885, when they



BELLEVUE GOLF CLUB, PORTER STREET

moved to larger quarters in Eastman's Block on Main Street, where they established a gymnasium and baths. In 1894 the Club built and owned its own building on Main Street just south of West Foster, and by 1900 had a membership of one hundred ninety-two. Later the Club died down, and no longer exists, the clubhouse being sold to the Odd Fellows

About 1890 some members of the Bellevue Tennis Club were playing golf in a pasture on Upham Street, belonging to the Jones farm, but on September 18, 1898, under the active spirit of George P. Merrill, ten men organized the Bellevue Golf Club with membership limited to two hundred, and built an attractive clubhouse of fieldstone in a pasture belonging to the Locke family. This was opened June 18, 1900. The officers of the Club of that time were Edward E. Babb, President; Thomas M. Gogin, Vice-President; Roland W. Harris, Secretary; and William S. Miller, Treasurer. On November 14, 1901, it was voted to lease from Martin L. Penny for three years about twenty acres in Saugus between Pine Hill and Howard Streets, and the same year the professional services of Launcelot Cresy Servos were engaged for two weeks. He returned for several seasons. The Club became a member of the Massachusetts Golf Association in 1903. Plans for the incorporation of the Club were made on October 27, 1909 when a holding trust called the Bellevue Associates was formed. Up to that time the grounds used by the Club had been leased from Calvin Locke, about thirty-two acres in extent between Porter and Howard Streets. With sufficient funds available the Associates made a contract with the Locke estate for optional occupation, with entrance from Porter Street. The sale was ratified and the first incorporated meeting was held October 23, 1914. On March 3, 1919 it was voted to proceed with an addition to the clubhouse, which had been postponed by the war. This was done by Chester S. Patten, and a heating system was also installed. The Penny land in Saugus had been purchased, about eighteen acres, and negotiations for the purchase of the land of E. S. Page adjoining the Club to the north almost to Howard Street. With the acquisition of the Page land a new layout of the course was begun in 1924, but before completion a part of the land had been taken over by the Metropolitan District Commission for the Lynn Fells Parkway in October 1927. In 1929 other changes were made. The depression of the 1930s was a difficult period for the Club, but successfully weathered, and the mortgage was eventually paid off. In 1949 the Club had two hundred fifty members, and was in a flourishing condi-



tion, with Clarence Cochrane as president. Mr. Cochrane is also president of the Massachusetts Golf Association.

The Mount Hood Municipal Golf Course, operated as a part of the Mount Hood Recreational Center under the Park Commission, was started in 1933 as a Federal works project, and officially opened April 26, 1936. The Center also includes a ski-jump, ski-tow and skating ponds, and was opened by a Winter Sports Carnival on January 25-26, 1936, with an attendance of over ten thousand, and a traffic jam that extended for two miles. In the winter of 1948-1949 a ski school was operated with Bob Culver and Dick Parant as directors, with nine hundred eighty boys and girls between the ages of eight and eighteen attending.

In 1908 the famous old Melrose Baseball Club was organized by semi-pro, ex-minor and ex-major league players, with Al Leach at third base, Elmer Wilson, Sam Dearborn, the Cassel brothers, Lee Coffin and others, and in 1909 won twenty straight games, then lost one, but won from the same team the following day. But active interest in baseball, football and hockey has been maintained chiefly by the High School teams, a number of these High School athletes later going into professional sports. Roger Buck and Sam Dearborn, who later pitched professionally, guided Melrose High to championship in the Interscholastic League in 1902. In 1903 Pat Diveen was a championship walker and world champion. Harry N. Farren and Miah Murray were managing the Boston Nationals in 1905 and the same year Ben Vaughan made forty-six baskets in one game, and fifty-seven baskets two seasons later. On September 1, 1906, in a double header at the Huntington Avenue Ball Park between Boston and Philadelphia, Joe Harris of Melrose pitched a twenty-four inning game, with a score of 1-1 when a perfect single brought in three runs, after he had chalked his fourteenth strikeout, just as the moon came over the grandstand after four hours play. Edward W. Frentz became a nationally known archery champion. Grant Holt, High School third baseman in 1913-1914, became third baseman for the Cincinnati Reds. In 1917 there was a depression in Melrose Sports due to the war, but later Art Langley earned a reputation as a goalie and went to the Olympic games with the Boston hockey team. In 1919 George Carter became a successful fight manager. Myles Lane, later an assistant district attorney in New York, was captain of the 1920 hockey team. Leland "Hago" Harrington 1922 played in big league hockey and became coach-manager of the Boston Olympics. John Mansur, 1921, Loren Westhaver,

Laurence Sanford, Peter Lloyd and Ripley, 1925, also made their name in hockey. The football team has been very successful, with Rexford Kidd outstanding in 1931 as a general athlete. Paul Guibord made a name in 1932 in tennis and hockey, while the Priestly brothers, Bob, Bernard, Warren and Gilbert, were notable in football and baseball between 1936 and 1944. Another athletic family included Frank Sheridan 1935, Bill Sheridan 1938, Walter Sheridan 1944, Peter Sheridan 1946 and Philip Sheridan 1949, all active in football. Robert Hatch, another High School football star, was captain of Boston University squad in 1948, and football coach for Bates College team in 1949. In 1935 Foster, DeCoste and Swain were known as the "blonde line" in hockey. Foster was later an outstanding athlete at Dartmouth College, became a Navy flier, and lost his life in 1949 while flying off the New England coast.

The High School football team won the Class A championship in 1946 under Coach Gavin, and the Mystic Valley League championship on numerous occasions between 1926 and 1939 under Coach Poole. The hockey team was very successful and won the New England and Interscholastic championships between 1930 and 1941.

Mention should also be made of George A. McPheters who in 1949 had been coaching for thirty-two years. He was coach of freshman athletics in the High School from 1925 to 1945, besides his duties as teacher of civics and American history. He was also conductor of the school tours to Washington, D.C.

The Young Men's Christian Association has also sponsored a baseball league of boys under sixteen in three age groups, under physical director Don Purrington. There is also a junior league sponsored by the American Legion, High School and the Catholic Youth Organization, which has won some New England championships.

The most widely known Melrose athlete is Clarence Harrison DeMar, born in Madeira, Ohio, June 7, 1888, who began racing while attending the University of Vermont. In 1920 he took second place in the Marathon organized by the Boston Athletic Association, but the following year won the first of his eight victories, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1927, 1928, 1929 and 1930, in all of which he ran as an amateur representing the American Legion Post No. 90 of Melrose, of which he was chaplain. He worked as a printer, lived on Union Street, was a Scoutmaster in Maplewood and also taught Sunday School in the First Baptist

Church. On September 7, 1929, he married Margaret L. Ilsley of the Highlands, and then moved to Keene, New Hampshire, where he had been engaged as a teacher and coach in the Keene Normal School. They have one daughter.

On May 23, 1922, a banquet in honor of DeMar was held in the City Hall with Mayor Angier L. Goodwin giving the address and Carl E. Shumway acting as toastmaster. DeMar was presented with a stop watch, and also a gold watch and chain.

On May 8, 1923 a banquet attended by some three hundred persons was held for DeMar in Memorial Hall by the American Legion Post and the City of Melrose. The toastmaster was Commander Robert J. W. Stone. Mayor Paul Provandie extended the greetings of the City. DeMar was presented with money to attend the Legion Convention in California, and a special medal from the Boston Athletic Association.

DeMar Day celebration was held on June 25, 1927, at the Melrose Athletic Field under the auspices of the Melrose Athletic Field Association, when Mayor Albert M. Tibbetts presented DeMar with an album of names as a tribute from the people, and Commander Wesley H. Murray presented him with a gold life membership card in the American Legion.

When DeMar won the Marathon on April 19, 1930, against one hundred eighty-four competitors, he was escorted back to Melrose by Legion Post No. 90, and greeted with firebells and sirens for ten minutes, and a crowd of two thousand cheering people. He was greeted by Mayor Tibbetts at City Hall, and his wife and mother were presented with flowers.

DeMar also entered two Olympics, but failed of first place. In the 1949 Marathon he ran forty-ninth in a large field, but for a man of sixty this could hardly be called a great defeat.

Sidney D. Farrar, the father of Geraldine Farrar, the singer, was an active baseball player in his youth with "General Worth's Team" from Stoneham, and later in 1884 was captain and first baseman in the Philadelphia National League. He operated a men's clothing store during the winter in Melrose, and he and his wife sang in the Universalist Church choir. He was one of the original members of the Amphion Club. In 1899 he sold the store and with his wife accompanied their daughter Geraldine to Europe at the beginning of her career. He died in 1935 at the age of seventy-six at his daughter's home in Connecticut.



## CHAPTER NINETEEN

### THE TRANSPORTATION

In 1652 the Reading Road was laid out running east of Boston Rock, but in 1670 was changed to the present Main Street. In 1798 North Malden got its first public transportation in the Reading stage, which in 1843 was driven by Aaron Butler three times a week from Reading to Boston through Melrose, and was still the only means of public conveyance.

On July 4, 1845, the Boston and Maine Railroad began operations through Melrose on a single track, with wood-burning engines, and as the population increased a station was built in Melrose. At Boardman's Crossing, named for Joseph Boardman who owned much of the land now in the Wyoming District, the passengers built a station by public subscription, but on August 25, 1900 a new station was built by the Boston and Maine Railroad and named Wyoming. In 1903 a station was built at the Highlands, but replaced by a new station on January 21, 1906. A Fells Station was also built for the convenience of the Rubber Factory, but was abandoned and demolished when the factory was vacated by the company.

In 1860 a horsecar line from the Highlands to Stoneham was established by the Stoneham Street Railway Company, and in 1886 this company, then known as the East Middlesex Street Railway Company, was allowed to extend its tracks from the Highlands to the Malden line. The first horsecar was run on these tracks October 3, 1887. At the same time spur tracks were run to Wakefield and to Saugus. The barns were then on Pleasant Street in Malden.

In 1892 the line was electrified from Melrose to Woburn and from Melrose to Chelsea in 1894. In 1897 much of this system was double-tracked.

In 1893 the East Middlesex Street Railway Company was leased to the Lynn and Boston Railway Company which had branched out from its Lynn-Boston line. The whole system came under the control of a Philadelphia syndicate and on July 22, 1901, the name was changed to the Boston and Northern Railway Company. In the same year an agreement was made with the Boston Elevated Railway Company for a five cent fare from Stoneham to Boston via Melrose and Malden. That the City was

growing is seen by an order passed by the Board of Aldermen in 1900 forbidding the hitching of horses to trees and shrubs.

On August 17, 1901, at 5.30 A.M. the first through electric street car was run from the barns at Franklin and Main Streets in Melrose to Scollay Square in Boston in forty-five minutes, with a five cent fare.

On April 13, 1905, the Aldermen granted permission for the Boston and Northern to double the tracks on Main Street. In 1906 the company built what was known as the East Side line running from Wyoming Station through Berwick, Grove, Sixth, Laurel, Waverley Avenue, Upham, East, Porter and Main Streets to City Hall and then on Essex Street to the Melrose railroad station.

On July 1, 1911, the Bay State Street Railway Company was formed by a consolidation of the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company with the Old Colony Street Railway Company, and in June 1919, the Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway Company, an independent concern, took over the Bay State property.

On July 19, 1930 it was proposed to replace the electric cars with buses from Everett through Melrose to Lawrence and Lowell. On May 24, 1931, buses were run from Franklin Street to the Elevated Terminal in Everett as a trial, the electric cars being maintained, but on April 2, 1932, all electric service was abandoned, except on the Highlands-Saugus line, pending highway improvement. Later this was also abandoned. The tracks on Main Street were removed shortly afterwards.

A twenty-minute service by bus is now maintained between Everett Terminal, Malden, Melrose, Wakefield, Stoneham, Lawrence and Lowell, alternating with a service between Malden Square and Wakefield. A belt line also connects the eastern side of the City with the Melrose and Wyoming railroad stations, replacing the old East Side trolley line.

On October 12, 1948, an additional bus service was established by the Warwick Coach Company, Incorporated, of Malden, running between the Malden-Melrose line on Lebanon Street via Park, Linwood, Grove, and Main Streets to the Melrose Hospital and returning to Wyoming Avenue, Pleasant Street and Lynde Avenue to Main Street. Beginning on a half hour schedule, the service proved unsuccessful and was later much reduced.

## CHAPTER TWENTY

### THE PRESS

Two weekly newspapers were published in Melrose in 1900, the *Melrose Journal*, established under another name by Joseph P. Baker on February 16, 1878, but owned and edited in 1900 by Charles H. Adams, and the *Melrose Reporter*, established October 8, 1887, by the firm of Dunton and Potter, originally a weekly, but issued as a daily from November 1, 1899 to January 15, 1900, at the time of the change from a town to a city government. The original *Melrose Journal* had been established by Henry C. Gray on December 10, 1870, with several successive owners until it expired in 1878.

The *Melrose Weekly Visitor*, established February 16, 1878, by Joseph P. Baker, a former owner of the *Melrose Journal*, sold out later to George W. Reynolds and Aubrey W. Dunton in July 1879. As the old *Journal* had expired, the new owners changed the name to the *Melrose Journal*. In the summer of 1880 Reynolds and Dunton dissolved partnership and Reynolds continued as publisher until 1884 when he sold the paper to William L. Williams. At his death in 1888 his son Leonard F. Williams continued publication, but sold after a year to W. B. Howe, who sold the *Journal* in May 1890 to Charles H. Adams.

In 1887 Aubrey W. Dunton with Samuel G. Potter started the *Melrose Reporter*, and in October, 1900 Ralph Wilbur replaced Potter, and the new firm took the name of A. W. Dunton Company. In 1904 they bought the *Journal* and discontinued it; a year later the *Reporter* was abandoned, the firm moving to Boston.

After dissolving partnership with Dunton, Potter began the publication of the *Melrose Free Press* on November 15, 1901, with George H. Dearborn as editor, William J. Eastman reporter, and Arthur M. Blackstone cartoonist. In November 1907 it was sold to George M. Haskins of Auburn, Maine, and again in October 1909 to the Melrose Free Press, Inc., a stock company of which E. Copeland Lang was president and G. E. Johnson treasurer.

The *Free Press* was originally issued free to the inhabitants of Melrose, being supported by its advertisements. On February 7, 1902 a charge of three cents for extra copies and a subscription price of \$1.50 a year for mailed copies were established. At that time the circulation was three thousand four hundred a week.



In 1906 the *Free Press* moved its printing plant to the rear of 506 Main Street, but retained its business office at 519 Main Street. In June 1928 it moved its plant and offices to its own building on West Foster Street.

In its issue for February 18, 1932, the *Free Press* changed its day of issue from Friday to Thursday at the request of its advertisers, and effective with its issue of February 3, 1944, it went on a strictly subscription basis at \$2.00 a year, because of the shortage of newsprint, manpower and delivery boys.

G. E. Johnson was manager of the *Free Press* to the time of his death in June 1924. He was succeeded by E. J. MacLean in August, then by Arthur J. Mansfield, and he in turn by F. E. Schueler in 1931, who has remained ever since. Mr. Dearborn was succeeded as editor by Joseph Low. Miss Dorothy Raymond has been with the paper since 1930. Dr. Ralph D. Leonard is president of the corporation. The *Free Press* is now one of the fifty weekly newspapers in the Audit Bureau of Circulation Group having a circulation of over five thousand copies weekly.

In September 1921 the American Legion Post No. 90 began publication of the *Melrose Home Sector* as a monthly, changed it to a biweekly in January 1922, and then to a weekly on October 22, 1922. Later it was sold to the Melrose Home Sector Company, and under the management of Matthew F. Divver. On November 30, 1933, it was amalgamated with the *Free Press*, Mr. Divver becoming manager of advertising sales until his resignation a few years later.

In March 1906 the *Melrose Evening News* was published by the late Frank Bayrd in a daily limited edition, and has been continued by the *Malden Evening News*.

After leaving the *Free Press*, Arthur J. Mansfield began the publication of the *Melrose Citizen*, a weekly, on September 4, 1931, but abandoned the project in April 1932.

The *Melrose Leader* first appeared in 1933 as a weekly, distributed free, by the Delaney Press on Main Street. Mr. Delaney sold the paper September 19, 1946, to the Melrose Leader Publishing Company, of which Arthur C. Jaynes is general manager. The article in the name was dropped to read simply "Melrose Leader." The paper still appears weekly but on a paid subscription basis, three cents a copy or \$2.00 a year mailed. The paper was a pioneer in the cold type process, the only other papers so issued being the Perry chain in Florida, but printing was later changed to an offset process.

## CHAPTER TWENTY-ONE

### THE BANKS

Of the three banks in Melrose the oldest is the MELROSE SAVINGS BANK, chartered April 5, 1872, but owing to the great fire in Boston that year, did not open its first account until August 5, 1874. At that time Wingate P. Sargent was President, George A. Mansfield, Treasurer. By October 1, 1874 deposits were \$17,246.05.

The Bank's quarters were first in the Town Hall, but were moved to the Newhall Block at 541 Main Street in 1891. Its President in 1900 was Daniel Russell, with Moses S. Page, Vice-President, Elbridge H. Goss, Treasurer, and John Larrabee, Clerk of the Corporation. Deposits by December 31, 1900 had grown to \$1,012,700.83.

On September 17, 1906 the Bank quarters were moved from the Newhall Block to the Young Men's Christian Association building at 497 Main Street, in the same building occupied by the Melrose National Bank, but as business increased, and the Bank had purchased a lot at the corner of Main and West Foster Streets by auction on January 13, 1926, the house, store and barn on the property were torn down, and the present Bank Building constructed according to plans drawn by the firm of Adden and Parker of Boston, Chester S. Patten of Melrose being the contractor. The cornerstone was laid May 22, 1926 with the aid of Ives Band, Ex-Mayor Charles H. Adams, then Vice-President of the Bank, presiding. The Mayor, Albert M. Tibbetts, congratulated the Bank officials upon their enterprise. On December 17, 1926, the new building was opened for inspection, and the following day for business, with John Larrabee as president.

The growth and usefulness of the Bank has been constant, and by 1949 the deposits had grown to \$18,541,545.78, with Dr. Ralph D. Leonard President, Charles H. Adams, Vice-President, Stanley Ransom, Treasurer, Archer F. Thompson, Assistant Treasurer, and Willis C. Goss, Mortgager. The property on Myrtle Street behind the Bank, occupied by the Hotel Osmund, has been acquired for further extension, or for beautification.

The MELROSE CO-OPERATIVE BANK was chartered April 4, 1890, and opened for business April 20 of the same year, with offices at 160 Franklin Street, and C. W. Higgins as President.



MELROSE COOPERATIVE BANK, MAIN STREET



Finding a more central locality desirable, the Bank voted in September 1936 to purchase the Patten Building at 638-642 Main Street for remodeling as new quarters. This was done and the new quarters opened for public inspection January 1, 1937, and for regular business the following day.

In 1900 Levi S. Gould was President, Jabez S. Dyer, Vice-President, John P. Deering, Treasurer, and the total assets were \$46,947.92. In April 1949 these had increased to \$3,197,611.85, with Charles H. Adams as President, William A. Dole and Wallace R. Lovett as Vice-Presidents, and Robert L. Hutchinson as Treasurer.

The MELROSE TRUST COMPANY was chartered originally as the Melrose National Bank on July 1, 1892 and opened for business in the Town Hall July 11, 1892 with Decius Beebe as President, John Larrabee as Cashier and Miss Annie R. Blanchard as Teller. At that time the city population was eight thousand five hundred nineteen, there were no electric street lighting, electric cars nor telephone exchange.

In February 1895 the Bank moved from the Town Hall to new quarters in the Young Men's Christian Association Building at 495 Main Street. In 1916 the Bank changed from a national to a state charter for the purpose of broadening its activities, and the name changed to the Melrose Trust Company. In 1926 when the Melrose Savings Bank moved from the Young Men's Christian Association Building, the Melrose Trust Company took over the vacated quarters, and now occupy the whole of the ground floor, having been further enlarged in 1934.

In 1920 a branch was opened in Melrose Highlands at 515 Franklin Street, with two employees.

In 1900 the Bank officials included Decius Beebe as President, Seth E. Benson as Vice-President and Walter I. Nickerson as Cashier. In 1949 the Bank officials were Claude L. Allen, President; Horace H. Feltham, Executive Vice-President; Charles C. Swett, Vice-President; Paul H. Messer, Treasurer; Raymond P. Wentzell, Assistant Treasurer; with James M. White manager of the Highlands Branch. In 1900 the total assets of the Bank amounted to \$199,408.89, which had increased by 1949 to \$6,942,964.01.

Two well-known figures in the Bank were Armour W. Clark, who entered the Bank in 1908 and retired as Treasurer on August 6, 1945, and Miss Grace B. Leighton, who entered the Bank in 1903 and retired as Assistant Treasurer on September 1, 1947.



MELROSE SAVINGS BANK, MAIN STREET

## CHAPTER TWENTY-TWO

### THE FACTORIES

As it has long been the policy of the City Fathers to maintain Melrose as a residence community, little effort has been given to establishing manufacturing concerns in the City. Some manufacturing of boots and shoes was carried on by Captain Jonathan Barrett in 1806 and a needle factory and picture moulding factory also once existed.

The largest industrial concern in the history of Melrose was Factory No. 2 of the Boston Rubber Shoe Company, built on Pleasant Street in 1883, on property belonging to the Converse family. In August 1898 this became a subsidiary of the United States Rubber Company and employed about one hundred seventy-five people. On September 3, 1926, rubber boot making at the Fells factory, as it was then called, was transferred to the Edgeworth factory in Malden, and on April 11, 1929, the factory was closed indefinitely and the work transferred to the company's plant in Connecticut. Of the three hundred thirty-one employees at that time, men over sixty years of age and women over fifty-five, numbering twenty-six persons, were pensioned, one hundred five were transferred to the Edgeworth factory and the balance given termination wages. The factory building was closed in October of the same year.

The Fells factory buildings are now occupied by a number of firms, including the Heveatex Corporation, the Globe Mattress Company, the Puritan Furniture Company, the Revere Knitting Company, the National Company (radios), the American Table Manufacturing Company and the Hersey Paper Lining Company.

The telephone company has built a large garage adjoining the Fells factory and the National Biscuit Company built a large warehouse beyond that, now occupied by DuPont de Nemours Company as a paint warehouse.

The F. U. and R. H. Sircom Company, manufacturers of women's skirts and petticoats, started in Melrose in 1890 with six-foot machines in the Newhall Block. In 1893 they bought a wooden building on Corey Street, and in 1912 built a three-story brick building in which were installed four hundred machines, with salesrooms in Boston and New York. The company was later reorganized as the Franklin Company, and in 1929 passed



into the hands of a receiver, when it was bought by William H. Veale, a company salesman, and again reorganized as the Franklin Wear Company, manufacturing silk and rayon underwear. This firm then moved to Connecticut, and in 1945 the building was sold to the National Company, manufacturers of radios, who later moved to the Fells factory building. The building is now occupied by the U-like Cone Corporation, manufacturers of ice cream cones. Adjoining the old Franklin factory building on Corey Street is a building once occupied by Friend Brothers, but is now occupied by L. R. Moulton, curtain manufacturers.

A half a dozen other small manufacturing concerns have been established in Melrose since 1900, but not of sufficient size to give Melrose the character of a manufacturing center.

In 1931 the financial depression and the problem of unemployment throughout the country became so pressing in Melrose that at the request of Mayor Robert A. Perkins, a Melrose Unemployment Relief Committee, with Wallace R. Lovett as general chairman, was organized for the purpose of aiding the unemployed.

On November 27, 1931, the Committee opened headquarters at 463 Main Street. A city-wide canvass was made of the jobless and by December 10, two hundred fifty had been registered. This figure later rose to eight hundred sixty men and two hundred seventy-seven women.

A public drive was made for funds and the employees of all the city departments, including school teachers and executives, contributed two per cent of their wages, the employees of the Post Office doing the same. The churches helped, and the proceeds of the annual Policemen's Ball were also donated. Before the situation was relieved, over \$40,000 had been contributed.

In January 1933 a Federal grant of \$57,700 was made available for needed construction and repair, and several hundred men were employed on the Mount Hood project.

During the period from 1934 to 1940 inclusive, Federal funds expended in the City of Melrose for unemployment, under the CWA, ERA and WPA amounted to \$1,996,482.10, mainly on work for the Mount Hood, cemetery and school projects. During the same period the City of Melrose expended \$327,667.51 for materials, supplies and similar items covering the same projects.

## CHAPTER TWENTY-THREE

### THE BUSINESSMEN

In 1843 the only general store in Melrose was that of George Emerson at the corner of Main and Green Streets, in what was then known as the "Court" end of town. He also built the ice-house on Ell Pond, which was an eyesore until torn down. Later, business centers developed on Main and Franklin Streets and on West Wyoming Avenue.

The Melrose Board of Trade, later changed to the Chamber of Commerce, began on the stormy night of February 8, 1900 at a meeting in the Temple of Honor Hall, with S. G. Potter as chairman and G. W. Proal as secretary-treasurer. On February 13, 1900, the first regular meeting was held and the formal organization took place in Hawthorne Hall, with forty persons present. Oscar F. Frost was elected president, Edwin S. Small first vice-president, H. J. Perry second vice-president, Victor A. Friend, secretary, and L. Frank Hinckley, treasurer. The Chamber of Commerce now has one hundred fifty members, meets monthly at Oak Manor, with Joseph T. Cefalo as president, and Mrs. Eleanor Prior as executive secretary.

A trade show "Melrose on Display" was organized by the Melrose Chamber of Commerce in Memorial Hall from April 29 to May 1, 1947, with thirty-eight exhibitors. Some five thousand persons attended, encouraged by an evening program of entertainment and door prizes. It was followed by a second trade show October 19 to 21, 1948, with forty exhibitors and an attendance of eight thousand. The organizing committee was headed by Joseph T. Cefalo of the Melrose Florist Company. Annual shows alternating in spring and autumn are planned for the future.

George Newhall, born February 22, 1823, learned his trade as a shoemaker when a child and an orphan, and died March 20, 1900. The shoe business he established at the corner of Main and Upham Streets was carried on by his son, J. Walter Newhall, who died August 17, 1947, as the NEWHALL SHOE STORE, and the business is continued by the grandson, George W. Newhall.

Back in 1845 William J. Farnsworth purchased a considerable tract of land in Melrose, and sold to the Boston and Maine Railroad the lots now occupied by the Melrose and Melrose Highlands railroad stations. His son, George W. Farnsworth, carried on the business in real estate until his death in 1899,

when his daughter, Miss MINNIE L. FARNSWORTH, took over the business and has continued it ever since from her office at 634 Main Street.

The DEERING LUMBER COMPANY was established in 1872 by John P. Deering by purchase of a small business from a Mr. Robinson shortly after the great Boston fire. The business was then located on Essex Street at the present location of the Goss Fuels, Inc., but about 1900 was moved to a site on Tremont Street at the head of Ell Pond, and the name of J. P. Deering and Company was changed to the Deering Lumber Company, Inc. It continued doing business at 44 Tremont Street until Mr. Deering's death in 1913, when the business was bought by Fred A. Perkins. The yard moved to its present location at 118 Essex Street in 1921. In 1922 the two sons, Eaton H. Perkins and Ernest F. Perkins, became active in the management, and in 1930, upon the retirement of their father, became the active managers. At the same time a wood-working mill was added to the business. In 1938 they built what at the time was the most modern lumber showroom in the country, and in 1948 Alden M. Perkins and Ernest F. Perkins, Jr. became associated in the business, representing the third generation of the Perkins family.

In 1892 two young men from Brooklin, Maine, Leslie A. Friend and his younger brother Victor A. Friend, having saved a few hundred dollars capital while employed by a wholesale grocer in Portland, established a bakery in Melrose. A younger brother, Robert A. Friend, and Leslie's son, Walter A. Friend, were later taken into partnership, and still later, Robert A. Friend, Jr., joined the firm. The firm grew to a baking and canning establishment, with factories in Melrose, Malden, Lynn and Lowell, and forty FRIENDLY FOOD SHOPS scattered about the Metropolitan district. The main office is at 407 Main Street, Melrose, at the corner of Grove Street. On January 9, 1946, Robert A. Friend died of a heart attack.

CHARLES E. BLACK succeeded Mrs. S. O. Eldridge, by whom he had been employed for eleven years, in the ownership of the grocery at 7 West Emerson Street, on February 2, 1903. In 1909 he moved the business to the corner of Main and East Emerson Streets where he has since remained.

Clement's Emporium, now known as CLEMENT'S DEPARTMENT STORE at 537 Main Street, was established by Fred Clement on Grove Street in 1890, but was moved to its present location by 1895. Fred Clement retired in 1929, when the business was taken



over by his son Fred M. Clement, who was later joined by his brother H. Russell Clement in 1946, upon his release from military service.

Sidney D. Farrar opened a men's clothing store at 525 Main Street under the name of Farrar and Selee. An employee, John J. Keating, later took over the business and changed the name to J. J. Keating. His employee, Edwin E. Prior, then set up in business for himself in 1907, dying later in 1941. His son MELVILLE E. PRIOR has continued the business, moving to 485 Main Street at the corner of East Foster Street, with Edward E. Hatch as manager since 1920.

The firm of R. H. CURRY AND SON, 472 Franklin Street, was founded by Robert H. Curry in 1888 as a plumbing and steam fitting concern. His son, Albert F. Curry, joined him in the business as a young man, and later became a partner, continuing the business after his father died in 1921. His son, Robert W. Curry, joined the business in 1931 and the business has continued under their joint management since then.

The CASEY FLORIST COMPANY, at 93 Maple Street, was established by Cornelius Casey, a Civil War veteran, in 1869. The business was continued by his sons, Neil S. Casey who died in 1934, James S. Casey who died in 1940, William E. Casey who died in 1941, and Daniel J. Casey who died June 5, 1949. Daniel's son Joseph continues the business with his sisters, Miss Mildred Casey and Mrs. Marion Simons. The firm is believed the oldest in Middlesex County run by one family.

The OLIVER E. HAWES COMPANY was incorporated as a stock company in 1913, and continues the grocery business at 421 Franklin Street at the corner of Chipman Avenue. David Cheever, who began working for Mr. Hawes in 1893 when the firm was known as Frost and Hawes, became manager at Mr. Hawes' death, shortly before its incorporation, and has remained as manager ever since.

SMITH BROTHERS GARAGE, INC., started at 12 Essex Street, opposite the City Hall, as a boot and shoe repair shop in 1889 by two brothers, Walter E. Smith and Rufus W. Smith. They also did miscellaneous mechanical repairs and naturally drifted into bicycle repair work, installing a gas engine for the necessary machinery, enlarging the premises, and erected a mechanical sign that fascinated passers-by. In 1898 the firm purchased its first automobile, by which they won a medal from the League of American Wheelmen for the first century run made on the roads

of Massachusetts. Their business increasing, they took over a building at the rear of 12, 14 and 16 Essex Street, and then a second one. When Walter E. Smith died, Rufus W. Smith took in his son, Rufus W. Smith, Jr., as a partner, and in 1910 built the present building at 467-469 Main Street, with a fifty-car capacity, and gave up the shoe repair business. An additional building for fifty more cars became necessary and was built in the rear of the first building. In 1920 Rufus W. Smith, Sr. died, and in 1938 Edwin C. Gill, a partner, who had worked for the firm since a boy, also died. The present business in automobile sales and service is carried on with G. F. Tebbetts as president and Rufus W. Smith as treasurer.

The Benson Coal Company began as S. E. Benson and Company, founded by Seth E. Benson in 1871 when no coal yard existed in Melrose, coal being brought from Malden and Charlestown. In 1878 the yard was located on Tremont Street north of the railroad station at a time when the boardwalk on Tremont Street sometimes floated. In 1891 George M. Hall, a former employee, returned to assist in the business, became a partner, and after Mr. Benson's death in 1903, acquired the business. Upon his death in 1942 the property and business went into the hands of the Old Colony Trust Company as trustees for the Hall estate. The business was then purchased by Richard Hoyt, who sold it in 1943 to Frank E. Keniston and associates and incorporated the company as the Benson Coal Company.

In 1943 Mr. Keniston purchased the Goss Fuels, Inc., a fuel firm originally established by C. B. and F. H. Goss on Essex Street south of the Melrose station and which had been acquired by Chester McGuire. On July 1, 1949, the Goss and Benson companies were reincorporated as the BENSON-GOSS FUELS, INC., dealing in coal and oil fuels, with Mr. Keniston as president and treasurer.

John Larrabee, first a clerk with Dr. E. R. Knight, became a pharmacist in 1867 and continued until 1890, when he took into partnership a former clerk and established the drug firm of Larrabee and Stearns at 505 Main Street. In 1913 he retired and the firm name was changed to STEARNS AND HILL. On April 4, 1949, the concern was purchased by Raymond J. Abel, owner of the Hunter Drug Store in Malden, and his father, Elwood S. Abel became manager of the Melrose store, continuing the name of Stearns and Hill and a prescription business of ninety-two years.

The PIONEER GROCERY at 44 Sanford Street was established

in 1893 by Dennis and Jeremiah Lucey on Tappan Street. It was later moved back of Bowes Market on Cleveland Street, and then to the present location at the corner of Tappan and Sanford Streets. Upon the death of Jeremiah Lucey in 1930, ownership and management were retained by Dennis Lucey.

Although Pearsons Perfect Pictures were shown in Melrose in 1906 by Lyman H. Howe, first in the old Franklin Hall on Essex Street and then in the City Hall, it was not until November 11, 1912, that the Melrose Theater was opened in the old Lewis Building at 443 Main Street, with Benjamin Harrison Green as owner and C. W. Woodbury as manager. In 1915 the theater was taken over by the Ramsdell Brothers of Malden with Harry Norton as manager. Because of fire on November 2, 1917, the theater was closed and on August 12, 1918, the new owner, William Bradstreet, Jr., also operator of the Auditorium Theater in Malden, took over, until the Globe Theater management under Powers and Woodhess, Inc., became the new owners. In 1924 a \$15,000 Robert Morton organ was installed, later sold in 1948 to the Most Blessed Sacrament Church in Greenwood, Wakefield. On September 1, 1929, the theater was renovated and opened for sound film, and the management was changed, Edward M. Dangel retiring, and the MELROSE THEATRE COMPANY taking over, with Irving I. Green as owner and Robert B. Wenner as manager. On March 12, 1931, the theater suffered another fire, and was closed until June 1931, when it reopened with Irving I. Green still the owner and George A. Haley as manager. In 1932 Mr. Haley was transferred to the Coolidge Theater in Watertown, and Harold C. Ward became manager, and has so remained.

On May 11, 1856, the Atlantic Telephone and Telegraph Company, later the Western Union, was granted the right to run their lines through Melrose. Later, in 1881, the NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY served Melrose telephone subscribers from the Malden exchange. In 1893 a separate Melrose exchange was established at 514 Main Street on the second floor. In 1903 an improved type of exchange was established at 496 Main Street, which was moved on March 23, 1907, to a building on West Foster Street. When the dial system was installed on June 1, 1948, the central exchange was moved to Malden, and the building sold to the City of Melrose for use as a police station. The business office at 417 Main Street was established on October 1, 1929, and handled about eight thousand subscribers in 1949.

The MALDEN AND MELROSE GAS LIGHT COMPANY first fur-



nished gas, mainly for lighting, to Melrose in 1860, and in October 1886 the MALDEN ELECTRIC COMPANY installed electric street lighting in Melrose and in 1887 incandescent house and store lighting. On July 18, 1931, both companies came under control by the New England Power Company, later changed to the New England Electric System, on January 1, 1948, but retaining their names and separate identity. Their joint business office and salesroom in Melrose is at 499 Main Street.

The first modern apartment house in Melrose, the Colonial, situated at the corner of Main Street and West Wyoming Avenue, containing six six-room apartments, was built by R. H. and F. U. Sircom and was opened January 4, 1902.

In 1781 Joseph Barrett bought the estate of John Gould on the north side of Porter Street, then called Barrett Lane. The old Gould house was enlarged and here he passed the remainder of his days. The property of thirty-one acres was later bought by Charles Porter, who sold it to Albert M. Smith. Following his death the property was sold in 1928 to the late Chester S. Patten, who subdivided it into house lots, and put through Lincoln Street from Porter Street to the Lynn Fells Parkway. The area is now all built up in attractive residences and the old Gould house is gone.

The most recent building project is Upham Park on the Kiley Farm property on Upham Street east of Ardsmoor Road. Some one hundred twenty-four large house lots are included in the plan, with a good class of residences being built by the Robert Stone Company.

## CHAPTER TWENTY-FOUR

### THE CEMETERIES

In 1828 the inhabitants of Malden bought an acre and a half of land on the east side of Main Street, near Upham Street, as a burying ground for North Malden, as Melrose was then known. As this cemetery became too small for the increasing population, a tract of about twenty-one acres was bought of Joseph Lynde in 1856, south of Boston Rock and northeast of Pine Banks Park, and in 1857 was dedicated as the Wyoming Cemetery. On April 9, 1887, it was voted to purchase the farm of Charles Pratt, covering an adjoining twenty-eight acres, for \$10,000, making a total of forty-nine acres. A house and three acres were reserved for the use of Mr. Pratt during his lifetime. Following his death, as the whole area was not then needed, the Pratt farmhouse, with a part of the land, was used for the support of the town indigent until 1918, when the Overseers of the Poor decided it was cheaper to board out the members in private families than to maintain the farm.

Later, twelve additional acres were purchased, making the present total area of sixty-one acres, of which all but a few acres are improved. Total interments to January 1, 1949, numbered fourteen thousand six hundred ninety-five, with one thousand seven hundred thirty-four lots and two thousand five hundred sixty-five single graves under perpetual care.

In 1889 the Town voted to consider the removal of bodies from the Old Burying Ground on Main Street to the new Wyoming Cemetery. No action was taken, however, until June 22, 1891, when the Town voted to exchange lots for those who desired them in the new cemetery. Of the four hundred thirty-two bodies in the Old Burying Ground, seventy-nine were without known relatives, and were removed by the Town, and the land reserved for public use. It is now the site of the Calvin Coolidge School.

Wyoming Cemetery came under the control of the City of Melrose in 1900, and R. A. Leavitt was made superintendent, serving until his death on April 26, 1937. His son Linwood A. Leavitt followed as superintendent until his retirement in March 1942. He was followed by the present superintendent, Howard O. Milton. In 1947 the small pond near the office building was filled

in, as the drainage was poor and it became stagnant and noisome in late summer.

In the extreme southeastern corner of the City, adjoining the Newbury Turnpike, are five small Jewish cemeteries, owned by the Agun Das Achim Congregation of Malden, the Israel Hadrath of Boston, the Cemetery Association of Omikchty, the Independent Wilkomin and the Workman's Circle. The Netherlands Cemetery Association of Dorchester also owns a small cemetery on Linwood Avenue.



WYOMING CEMETERY



## CHAPTER TWENTY-FIVE

### THE EVENTS

In a community of homes such as Melrose, dramatic events are not to be expected. The most startling event in the history of Melrose occurred in 1904 when a street car struck a box containing fifty pounds of dynamite, and the shock was felt for a radius of ten miles.

On the evening of September 21, the box-vestibuled street car No. 14 of the Boston and Northern Street Railway left Scollay Square with Winfield Rowe of Howard Street, Saugus, as motorman and Edward Bates Blanchard of Grove Street, Melrose, as conductor. When they arrived at Main Street and Wyoming Avenue at 7.53 P.M., the car struck the dynamite, which exploded. Russell's lunchroom in the Masonic building was wrecked, and Irving Russell knocked unconscious. Nearly every window in the near-by Colonial apartment house was broken, and the residences of Charles L. Parker and George H. Dearborn both badly damaged. The Masonic Temple suffered one thousand dollars' worth of damage.

The car was demolished and six persons were killed instantly. From the offices of Dr. Martin T. Sullivan and Dr. E. C. Fish, and the residences of George H. Dearborn, R. H. Sircom and Fred Buttrick, the sufferers were carried to the hospital or their homes, while the undertaking parlor of F. T. Churchill on Main Street became a temporary morgue.

Nine persons were killed: Mr. and Mrs. Edward Haynes and their three-year-old daughter Marian of Fairmount Street, Melrose; Winfield F. Rowe, the motorman, of Howard Street; Miss Ethel Merrill of 27 Sargent Street, Melrose; Mrs. Ada Crouch of Stoneham; Edwin A. Stowe of South Boston; Dr. Frederick Marshall of Boston; and Dr. Malcolm S. McLellan of Melrose Highlands. In addition forty-seven persons were injured.

Later investigation showed that two hundred pounds of dynamite Grade 75 had been ordered by the Public Works Department of the City of Melrose from the Perry Seamans Company of Boston, and had been brought from the storage hulks in the harbor to Commercial Wharf by the firm of Edward G. Tutein and Company, in four boxes of fifty pounds each. The sticks were laid in the boxes with little packing. Roy Fenton, a driver of the East-

man Express Company, owned by J. T. Fitzgerald, placed them on the top of other goods on his wagon and started for Melrose. He stopped at Malden Bridge and borrowed a rope to bind the dynamite boxes onto the wagon for greater security, and stopped again at Malden Square to investigate the lashings, which seemed secure. Evidently he was mistaken, for one of the boxes fell off at Wyoming Avenue, without the driver noticing. Neither did the motorman, apparently, notice the obstruction on the track. The street lights were off because it was a moonlight night, but there were deep shadows at that corner.

The coroner's inquest found Percy C. Hawkins, the foreman for the Eastman Express Company, and Roy E. Fenton, the driver, criminally negligent, but the Grand Jury failed to find any indictment against either one. Suits were entered in the Superior Civil Court in Cambridge against the Boston and Northern Railway for neglect in keeping the car tracks clear and against the City of Melrose for poor lighting, but at the trial in June 1909 Judge Brown rendered a verdict in a test case in favor of the Street Railway Company, which otherwise might have lost some two million dollars in damages. This judgment was later confirmed in July 1911 by the full bench of the Massachusetts Supreme Court. At least one advantage came from the event, in the signing by Governor Douglas in April 1905 of a law providing for greater security in handling the transportation of dynamite and other explosives.

Of less tragic character, but an event that aroused the keen interest of most Melrosians in 1909, was the arrival in April of a man who claimed he was Daniel Blake Russell, the long absent son of Daniel Russell, who had died in 1906, leaving an estate of some \$500,000 to his two sons, William E. Russell, living in Melrose, and Daniel Blake Russell, should the latter be found. His whereabouts had been unknown for twenty-five years. The claimant, immediately given the popular title of "Dakota Dan," was accompanied by Charles J. Traxler of Minneapolis and said he owned extensive ranches in Dickinson, North Dakota.

As he was suffering from a cold, he left, but returned in September accompanied by Senator L. R. Simpson of Dickinson as counsel, and presented thirty witnesses who claimed to have known him as Daniel Russell in his youth. William Russell refused to recognize him as a brother.

The case was then complicated by the appearance of another claimant from Fresno, California, popularly named "Fresno Dan"

to distinguish him from the first claimant. The case opened in the East Cambridge Probate Court on September 20, 1909, with Senator Simpson and Judge Sheldon of Boston for the plaintiff, and the firms of Nason and Potter with Berry and Upton for the estate. William Russell refused to appear. On September 30 the plaintiff's counsel rested their case, and the estate then produced the ex-chief of Massena, New York, who declared "Dakota Dan" to be James Delbert Rousseau of Massena, born in Bombay, New York.

The trial lasted one hundred eighty-four days, covered twenty-five thousand pages of testimony from more than two hundred witnesses, and on April 15, 1910, Judge Lawton declared that "Dakota Dan's" claim was false and that "Fresno Dan" was the true heir. William Russell also accepted "Fresno Dan" as his true and long lost brother. He stated that "Dakota Dan" had the wrong physique and facial contours. The property under suit was mainly Boston real estate. Ferdinand B. Almy was executor.

In October 1929 a letter was received by the *Boston American* from "Dakota Dan," then living in Harlowton, Montana, stating that he hoped to live long enough to return to Melrose to prove his claim to the Russell estate.

The *Melrose Home Sector* of February 18, 1932, published a second letter from "Dakota Dan" received by James Cassell, stating that he was seventy years of age, had had two legs broken in an automobile accident, and was then living in Gig Harbor, Washington. He recalled their days as boys together in Melrose, and sent regards to other friends.

Edward J. Lord, clerk of the criminal section of the Boston Municipal Court and chairman of the Memorial Hall Trustees in Melrose, also received a letter from "Dakota Dan" in June 1932, saying his eyesight was poor and that two years earlier he had broken two legs in an automobile accident.

A B-25 twin engine bomber from Grenier Field, Manchester, New Hampshire, on a routine flight to Boston, developed engine trouble and crashed on the eighth fairway of Mt. Hood Golf Course on September 24, 1945. Only the pilot, Major Doak A. Weston, was killed, the remainder of the crew having bailed out. Major Weston was given the Distinguished Flying Cross posthumously, delivered to his widow in California, for having saved the other members of the crew at fatal risk to himself.

A second plane crash occurred June 28, 1949, in the heavily



wooded Penny Hill Road area on the Malden-Melrose line, in which two Malden men, the pilot Eugene W. McDonald and passenger John A. Sheridan, were badly hurt. They were flying a two-seater Aeronica plane rented from the Revere Airways, Inc., Muller Airport, Revere. The Melrose police and firemen from Malden, Everett and Revere responded to the alarm and aided in recovering the men from the wreckage and spraying water on the gasoline soaked ground. The injured men were taken to the Malden Hospital.

While not occurring in Melrose, it might be mentioned that Thomas T. Prentis, American Consul in St. Pierre, Martinique, was killed with his wife and two daughters when Mont Pelée erupted on May 8, 1902. Born in Michigan in 1844, he came to Melrose in 1894 and lived here for six years before being appointed to the post at St. Pierre in 1900.

Except for a few criminal cases and fires elsewhere noted, and two or three minor earthquakes, such as those reported on January 7 and February 28, 1925, doing no damage and only rattling dishes and doors, there is little more of interest to note other than some freaks of weather.

The winter of 1933-1934 produced some very low temperatures, such as twenty below zero Fahrenheit on December 30, 1933, and again at the Wyoming station on February 18, 1934, with twenty-five below on the East Side, seventeen below at Melrose Center and ten below at noontime, with the schools closed on account of the temperature. On February 20 of the same year a heavy blizzard struck the City, worse than the blizzards of 1898 and 1926.

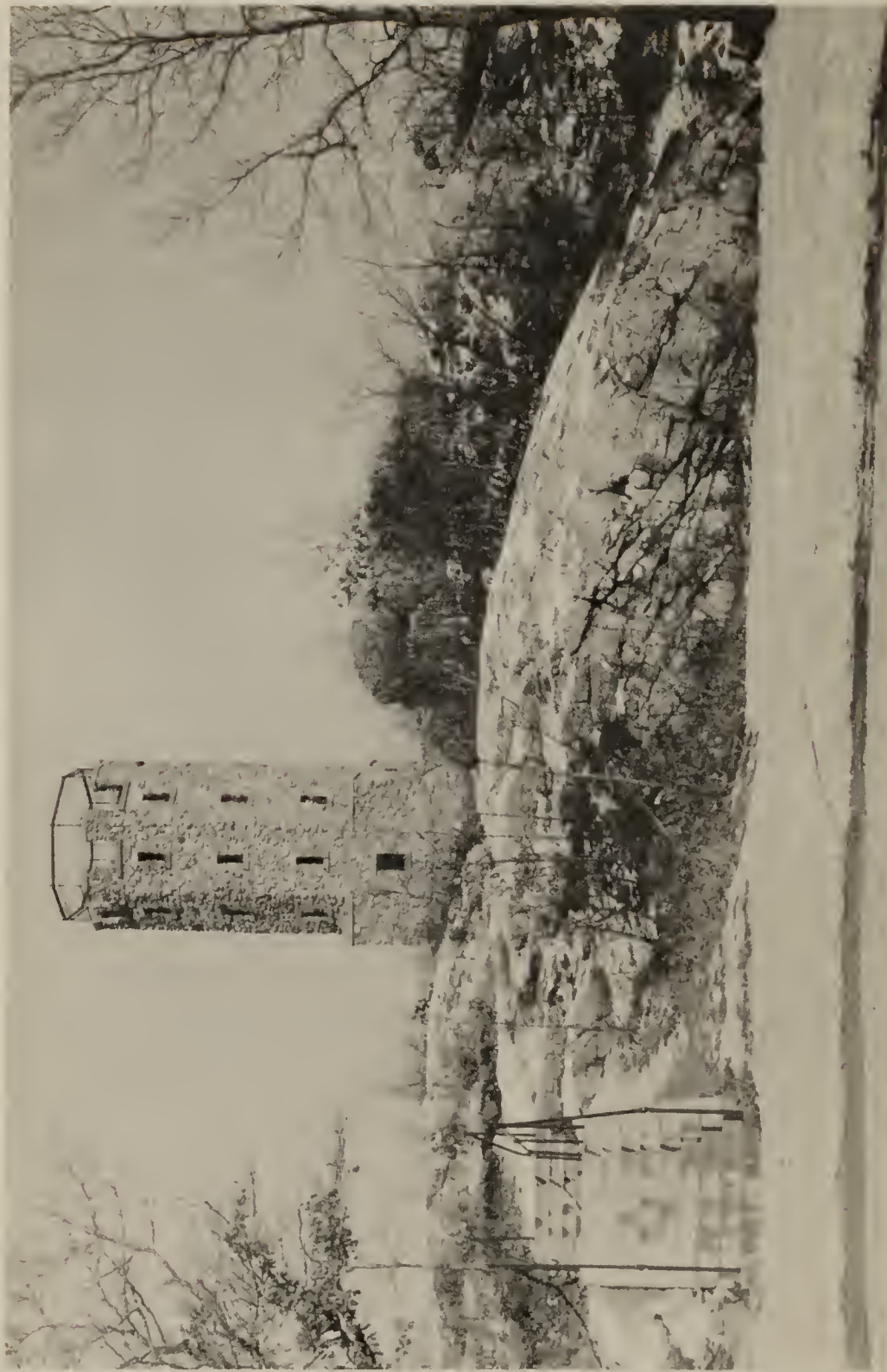
On September 18, 1936, the worst tropical storm in forty years tore down trees and wires on Boardman Avenue, and disturbed the electric service. This was outdone by the hurricane that struck Melrose on September 21, 1938, when hundreds of trees were uprooted, roofs of small buildings blown away, porches damaged and electric and telephone wires brought down. There was no school the following day. Members of Headquarters Company, 3d Battalion, 182d Infantry, were called out for patrol duty, with all reserve police. The American Legion Post furnished seventy-five men as traffic officers to detour automobiles from roads blocked by falling trees. The only fire alarm was due to a spark from wires fallen on trees in East Foster Street. The Department of Public Works was kept busy clearing away the debris, and at the following meeting of the Aldermen Mayor

Perkins called for an allotment of \$50,000 to cover the extra cost.

On September 14, 1944, Melrose was lashed by a ninety-mile-an-hour gale with torrential rain, but escaped a hurricane. Damage was confined to broken wires, trees and roofs to a much less degree than in the storm of 1938. Some twenty-three trees were blown down, but by 6.00 A.M. the following day the streets were again open and accessible. No deaths or personal injuries were reported.

On September 2, 1947, a freak lightning, wind and rain storm swept through the Laurel Street section with considerable damage to houses, trees and wires, but the damage was limited to that area.

While the winter of 1947-1948 did not produce the exceptional low temperatures, it made up for it by a snowfall that broke records for over fifty years. There was an exceptionally heavy snowfall on December 26, 1947, requiring two bulldozers, seventeen plows and a tractor working two days and a night continuously, and on December 31 another heavy storm occurred. The total snowfall for the winter was reported as 92.5 inches. The extra cost to the City was \$40,000 plus \$15,600 for new equipment.



THE MOUNT HOOD TOWER



## CHAPTER TWENTY-SIX

### THE PERSONALITIES

It has been difficult to choose from the many persons who have contributed to the growth and development of Melrose those worthy of special mention, and the following list is based mainly upon the availability of the information given.

CHARLES H. ADAMS was born in Rochester, New Hampshire, in 1859 and came to Melrose in 1887, where he makes his home on Rowe Street. He represented Melrose in the State Legislature from 1899 until his retirement July 19, 1903. He was Mayor of Melrose from 1915 to 1921, a member of the School Committee for twenty-one years and chairman of the Park Department in 1895. He was a member of the Republican State Committee; on the State Board of Charities for fifteen years; a member of the State Commission on the Necessities of Life for five years, and chairman for three years; a member of the committee that erected the North Reading, Westfield and two other State Sanitaria; publisher of the *Melrose Journal* from 1890 to 1905; business manager of the *Boston Daily Advertiser and Evening Record*; trustee and later vice-president of the Melrose Savings Bank; a director of the Melrose Hospital since 1907; a director of the Melrose Trust Company since 1892; and he is also a Mason.

Mr. Adams was tendered a testimonial reception and dinner on June 24, 1947, by the trustees, directors and officers of the organizations with which he had been identified. Claude L. Allen, the toastmaster, represented the Melrose Trust Company; Carl A. Raymond, the City Government; Herbert T. C. Wilson, the Melrose Savings Bank; Benning L. Wentworth, the School Committee; Victor A. Friend, the Melrose Hospital; Wallace R. Lovett, the Melrose Cooperative Bank; Willis C. Goss and Dr. Ralph D. Leonard, friends and public. Mr. Adams was presented with an engrossed testimonial.

On April 21, 1949, on the occasion of his ninetieth birthday, Mr. Adams was given a party by the Melrose Hospital Staff, and also by the Melrose Trust Company, at the Bear Hill Country Club in Stoneham, where Claude L. Allen presented him with an ebony cane.

CLAUDE L. ALLEN was born in South Thomaston, Maine, and came to Melrose in 1899. He obtained an LL.B. from Boston

University Law School and was attorney for the Boston Chamber of Commerce, a member of the Boston City Club and various Bar Associations. He was elected Alderman for Ward Six in Melrose in 1906, but resigned to be City Solicitor in 1911, representing the City in a suit brought by Admiral Dyer for exemption from city taxes as a federal officer. The case went to the Federal Supreme Court in Washington, where the City was upheld.

He was elected State Senator for two terms to represent the Fourth District; served as Grand Master of the Masonic Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, and was a member of the Active 33d Degree, Scottish Rite; a director of the Melrose National Bank and helped to change it to the Melrose Trust Company in 1906, of which he became president; a director of the Melrose Cooperative Bank and of the Somerville National Bank; president of the Melrose Hospital Association; chairman of the Court of Honor of the Boy Scouts; and chairman of the Selective Draft Board in World War I.

JUSTIN BROOKS ATKINSON was born in Melrose November 28, 1894, the son of Jonathan H. and Garafilia (Taylor) Atkinson, and on August 18, 1926 married Oriana Torrey MacIlveen. He graduated from the Melrose High School in 1913, and from Harvard in 1917. He was a reporter on the *Springfield Daily News* in 1917; instructor in English at Dartmouth 1917-1918; assistant dramatic critic on the *Boston Evening Transcript* 1919-1922; associate editor of the *Harvard Alumni Bulletin* 1920-1922; editor of the Book Section of the *New York Times* 1922-1925; dramatic critic 1925-1942; and since 1946 a foreign correspondent, having covered the Burma Road and Russia. He was a Pulitzer Prize winner in May 1947. His office is in New York.

MRS. MALCOLM DANA BARROWS, born Mary Livermore Norris in Melrose in 1877, a granddaughter of Mrs. Mary A. Livermore, married in 1901 the Head of the English Department in the Boston English High School, who died in 1945. She graduated from Wellesley College in 1898 and was elected the first and so far only woman member of the Melrose Board of Aldermen, for two terms, from 1926 to 1928. She resigned to run for Angier Goodwin's place in the Legislature when he became a Senator and served for ten years, resigning on January 1, 1939. During this period she was appointed chairman of the House Pensions Committee, which she held until her resignation, putting through the pension system for State employees. She was then appointed, by Governor Saltonstall, a Civil Service Commissioner, a position she held for

six years. She lives in the old Livermore residence on West Emerson Street.

CHARLES COPELAND BARRY died December 27, 1911, from heart failure while talking to a friend on the 8.20 A.M. train to Boston. The body was taken off at Malden and carried to his home on Hillside Avenue. Mr. Barry was born in Melrose July 11, 1848, graduated from the Melrose High School in 1864 and then was employed by a firm of iron merchants on State Street, Boston. In 1876 he became a clerk in the office of a firm of real estate and trust attorneys on State Street. He was very active in the Baptist Church, both locally and nationally, a superintendent of Sunday School for twenty-one years, a deacon and the organizer of the Barry Class, which has continued long after his death. He was also active in secular affairs, serving as trustee and director of the Young Men's Christian Association, president of the Amphion Club, a trustee of the Melrose Savings Bank, a member of the Hospital Association, a trustee of the Public Library, and after his death was the subject of many memorials by the organizations of which he had been a member.

CHARLES J. BARTON died at his home on Meridian Street September 28, 1923, following several weeks illness. He was born in Boston in 1855, attended the public schools and then entered the grocery business with the Charles Emery Company, where he remained for over thirty years.

He served as selectman in Melrose in 1899, alderman at large from 1900 to 1904, as chairman of the Executive Committee of the Massachusetts State Democratic Committee in 1905, elected Mayor of Melrose in 1906, defeated as candidate for Lieutenant Governor in 1908, was active in forming Wilson and Marshall Clubs in the national campaign of 1912, and in 1914 was appointed a member of the Metropolitan Park Commission.

He was also very active in the fraternal organizations, especially the Elks, of which he was District Deputy of Massachusetts Northeast, and Exalted Ruler of the Melrose Lodge. He was also active in Masonry and with the Odd Fellows, and was president of the Melrose Athletic Club.

Mayor Provandie, Ex-Mayor Larrabee, and the Elks attended his funeral, which was held in his home by Rev. Richard H. Bennett, pastor of the First Congregational Church, and Rev. Thomas Sims, pastor emeritus. He was survived by his wife, Mrs. Mary C. Barton, and one daughter.

SIDNEY H. BUTTRICK died May 11, 1917, at the Melrose Hos-



pital following an operation. He was born in Acton, Massachusetts, December 25, 1850, and was brought to Melrose seven years later. He graduated from Melrose High School and entered business in 1865 with a Boston firm importing millinery. In 1874 he became a partner and in 1892 retired and engaged in managing trusts and estates in Boston and Melrose.

He was a selectman for several years and chairman in 1898 and 1899. He became the third Mayor of Melrose and was elected for three terms 1903, 1904, 1905. He was elected alderman from Ward Four in 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917 and was chairman of the committee on appropriations. He was active in the Melrose Hospital Association and served as president; an original member of the Franklin Fraternity; founder of the Melrose Athletic Club and for ten years its president; a charter member of the Sons of Union Veterans and of the Siloam Temple of Honor; a trustee of the Melrose Savings Bank; an Odd Fellow; a member of the Melrose City Club; active as a Mason and in the Republican Party.

The funeral services were from the Universalist Church in which he had been an active member. Representatives of the Masons and other organizations were present. Resolutions of sorrow were voted by the Board of Aldermen. He was survived by his wife, the former Sarah E. Swan, and five children, among them S. Homer Buttrick, who became City Treasurer and Collector.

CHARLES M. COX was born in Dedham, Massachusetts, December 18, 1859, was engaged in the grain and feed business in Boston in 1885 and for many years carried on a foreign and domestic wholesale business for which he became nationally known in the grain trade. He was president and director of a number of New England grain firms; a director of the Melrose Savings Bank for many years; elected State Senator from the Fourth Middlesex District as a Progressive during the Bull Moose sweep of 1914; a trustee of the Pine Banks Park; active in the Public Franchise League; a member of the Boston Chamber of Commerce and of the Flour and Grain Exchange. In 1889 he married Gertrude Day and about 1900 built a residence on Franklin Street in the Highlands. He presented the Franklin, Warren, Lincoln and Messengers Meadows playgrounds to the City, and at his death in 1944 left three trust funds for welfare work among colored people.

ROY M. CUSHMAN was born in Providence, Rhode Island, graduated from the Worcester English High School in 1900, and then obtained an A.B. from Clark University in 1905. He was

employed by the Grafton and Knight Manufacturing Company in Worcester before doing post-graduate work at the University of Pennsylvania in 1906-1907. In 1907 he was appointed probation officer in the Boston Juvenile Court where he served until 1915, when he became a director of the Norfolk House Centre in Roxbury. In 1917 he was engaged in the organization of the Red Cross work at Camp Devens. From 1917 to 1929 he was employed in various posts in the American Red Cross, New England Division and Boston Metropolitan Chapter, and finally as executive director of the Chapter. In 1929 he became executive secretary of the Boston Council of Social Agencies, which merged with the Greater Boston Community Council in 1944 as the United Community Services of Metropolitan Boston, from which he retired as secretary, becoming a consultant in 1949. In 1933 he was given leave of absence to take direction of the Social Services Department of the Emergency Relief Administration. He has been chairman of the Melrose Board of Public Welfare since 1932.

DR. JOHN DIKE died at his home on West Emerson Street on January 3, 1934, after three months illness. He was born in Bath, Maine, December 27, 1856, his father, Dr. Samuel Fuller Dike, being a well-known physician, and his mother, Miriam (Worcester) Dike, the daughter of Rev. Thomas Worcester, who established the Swedenborgian Church of The New Jerusalem on Bowdoin Street in Boston.

Dr. Dike graduated from Bowdoin College in 1881, and Boston University School of Medicine in 1888, practiced a short while in Wellesley Hills and then came to Melrose to assist Dr. McIntosh. He was an active member of the Masons, Elks and Grange; an early golfer, helping to lay out what became the Bellevue Golf Club course, and was the first chairman of the committee that built the clubhouse. He was an amateur photographer, a member of the Melrose Arts and Crafts Society, the Melrose Club, and chairman of the Republican City Committee. He served on the Board of Health, the School Committee, and was an alderman for thirteen years, president of the Board in 1926-1927. He was also president of the Boston Dining Club. He was buried from the Swedenborgian church in Boston, and survived by his wife, five children and nine grandchildren.

GEORGE W. DOW was master of the seven mast schooner *Thomas W. Lawson* which left the Delaware River November 20, 1907 for London with oil in bulk. On December 13 they anchored off the Scilly Isles for a pilot and tow to London. The pilot came

aboard and a boat was sent ashore to cable Falmouth for a tow. Heavy wind arose during the night, and about 2.00 A.M. the anchors broke away and the vessel was forced aground and broken up. All the nineteen men aboard were fast in the rigging, and all but two drowned, including the pilot. Captain Dow was thrown into the water and, although with a broken arm and nearly frozen, swam for three hours to cover the two miles to the rocks, where he found the engineer, Edward Rowe, who had drifted ashore on a stanchion. A boat came from ashore and took off Rowe, but it was not until 7.30 P.M. that they returned for Captain Dow. He was nursed for three weeks in the home of Israel Hicks on St. Agnes Island, and then taken to St. Mary's Island for another three weeks in the home of Miss Sarah Mumford, until he was fit to return home. He arrived in New York February 2, 1908, and at his home in Melrose the night of the same day.

NEHEMIAH MAYO DYER was born in Provincetown, Massachusetts, on February 19, 1839, went to sea when he was fifteen years of age, and in 1861 joined the Army, but in April 1862 was appointed Master's Mate in the Navy and sailed on the U.S.S. *R. R. Cuyler* in August for the Gulf Squadron. Promoted Acting Ensign in 1863, he was assigned to command of the U.S.S. *Glasgow*, blockading Mobile, where, for gallant service, he was assigned to U.S.S. *Hartford*, the flagship of Admiral Farragut, and in December 1864 was given command of the U.S.S. *Randolph*.

In April 1865 he was promoted to Acting Volunteer Lieutenant and was in command of several vessels until the end of the war; on special duty in the Bureau of Navigation from 1866 to 1868, when he was appointed Lieutenant Commander in the regular Navy, and appointed Commander in 1883. In 1897 he was made Captain and assigned to the command of the cruiser *Philadelphia* and afterwards to the *Baltimore*, on which he displayed bravery during the Battle of Manila on May 1, 1898, for which he was presented with a sword of honor by the City of Baltimore.

He retired in 1900, but filled various posts of responsibility at the Charlestown Navy Yard, and was made Rear Admiral in 1901. He was taken ill on January 27, 1910, upon his return from a trip to Washington, and died the same day. He was buried from his home on Vine Street, Rev. Willard T. Perrin of the Methodist Church officiating. Navy officers from Charlestown, and other prominent officials attended. Flowers were sent by Governor



Draper, and the city flags were at half mast. He was buried in Wyoming Cemetery.

VICTOR A. FRIEND came from Brooklin, Maine, and established a firm of bakers and canners in Melrose in 1892. He was active in the Universalist Church, where he taught a Sunday School class for fifteen years, was president of the Massachusetts Universalist State Convention, and in 1932 was made president of the Universalist General Convention. On January 19, 1932, he was tendered a testimonial dinner and reception in Marshall Hall in recognition of his long service to the Church. Rolliston W. Linscott was toastmaster, and Mayor Perkins brought the greetings of the City.

On November 7, 1948, a reception was tendered Mr. and Mrs. Friend in Memorial Hall on the occasion of their golden wedding, attended by some two thousand citizens. President Daniel L. Marsh of Boston University was master of ceremonies, and a gold vase was presented by Dr. Leonard Carmichael, president of Tufts College. A gift of money for his favorite charity, the Melrose Hospital, was presented by Dr. Harold Margeson, and immediately handed over to Dr. Ralph Leonard. The heads of over fifty organizations read citations of honor and presented their good wishes for the couple. The reception was in charge of Mrs. Howard M. LeSourd of Newton, Mrs. Edith Weye Wilson of Boston and Mrs. Harold L. Margeson of Melrose.

Mr. Friend was elected a trustee of Boston University in 1937; a member of the executive committee of Tufts College, where he was given an honorary degree in 1940; chairman of the Massachusetts Committee of Catholics, Protestants and Jews for over twelve years; president of the Melrose Orchestral Association since its organization in 1919; chairman of the Board of Dean Academy and Junior College in Franklin, Massachusetts, and a member for four years of the Governor's Council of Massachusetts.

JOSEPH ALOYSIUS GAINARD was born in Chelsea, October 11, 1889, and served in the Navy during World War I, having enlisted in the United States Naval Reserve as Quartermaster 3d Class on November 23, 1917, at New York, and was commissioned Ensign March 25, 1918. He was on board the Navy Transport *President Lincoln* when it was torpedoed off Sicily May 31, 1918, and spent five days on a raft. He served on Navy colliers and transports until June 30, 1922, when he was released from active duty. He was given an honorable discharge November 22, 1925, and commissioned Lieutenant Commander on April 27, 1929.

While master of the S.S. *City of Flint*, a Maritime Commission cargo vessel, he picked up two hundred nineteen survivors of the S.S. *Athenia* on September 3, 1939. Captured by the German battleship *Deutschland* on October 3, 1939, he was released with his vessel by the Norwegian government and returned to the United States. For this he was awarded the Navy Cross. Upon his return to Melrose he was tendered a banquet in Memorial Hall on February 8, 1940, with five hundred present, followed by a reception with one thousand two hundred present. The committee, headed by Charles M. Cox, presented him with a gold watch and chain, and gave flowers to his wife.

On July 30, 1941, Captain Gainard was again called to active service, was made a Commander on January 5, 1942, and on April 3, 1942, was ordered to the Navy Yard in connection with the conversion of a merchant vessel into a Navy tanker, the U.S.S. *Big Horn*. He was promoted Captain June 9, 1943, to date from June 20, 1942, and was transferred to the command of a Navy transport in the Pacific. Taken ill with pleurisy, he was brought to San Diego for hospitalization, and died there in the Navy Hospital December 23, 1943. His body was returned to his home in Melrose Highlands, and Requiem Mass was celebrated at the Most Blessed Sacrament Church in Greenwood, Wakefield on December 30, 1943. He was survived by his wife, Mrs. Ethel M. Gainard, a brother in New York and a sister in Dorchester. Mrs. Gainard, who died in 1948, was also well known in Melrose in her own right, as a teacher for over twenty years.

REV. FRANCIS J. GLYNN, pastor of St. Mary's of the Annunciation Roman Catholic Church for forty-three years and a priest for fifty-nine years, died at the rectory on Myrtle Street February 6, 1938, at the age of eighty-seven, following a long illness.

Father Glynn was born in South Boston in 1851, attended the public schools, graduated from Holy Cross College and studied for the priesthood in St. Joseph's Seminary in Troy, New York. He was ordained December 21, 1878, and appointed curate of St. Stephen's Church in Boston, then assistant in the Church of St. John the Divine in Hopkinton, and then three years as assistant at St. Patrick's Church. In 1894 he was appointed pastor of St. Mary's Church in Melrose. At that time the Church had a debt of \$20,000, which was cleared by 1903.

With the burden of the church debt lifted, Father Glynn began work on a parochial school which was completed in 1909. At the same time a convent for the Sisters of the Holy Child Jesus

who teach in the parochial school was built. He also organized the Holy Name Society in Melrose.

Father Glynn remained in charge of the Parish until 1936, when failing health necessitated Rev. Joseph F. Bonner becoming administrator, later appointed pastor in April 1938.

Known as an eloquent speaker, Father Glynn was chosen to make the speech of welcome in Memorial Hall to the service men returning from World War I. He was also active in other civic work, and was respected and admired by all faiths in Melrose. At his funeral Mayor Robert A. Perkins headed a delegation of city officials, with a large number of clergymen also present. Rev. James A. Brewin, pastor of the Sacred Heart Church in Lynn, delivered the eulogy. Burial was in Holywood Cemetery in Brookline.

ANGIER L. GOODWIN of Sheffield Road, was born in Fairfield, Maine, graduated from Colby College, studied law in Harvard Law School and began his practice in Maine, later practising in Boston. He came to Melrose in 1906, was named trustee of the Public Library, a member of the Planning Board, and first chairman of the Board of Appeals. He was elected Alderman from Ward Two for six years, then Alderman-at-Large and President of the Board in 1920. He was elected Mayor in 1921 and 1922, State Representative for Melrose four years, and Republican Senator for several terms. He was especially active in the Grange, but was also a member of the Elks, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, and Masons, where he was Master of Fidelity Lodge. Angier Goodwin was elected to Congress from the 8th Congressional District in 1942. He is still serving as Representative.

On April 15, 1941, Senator Goodwin was tendered a banquet at the Copley-Plaza Hotel in Boston as the newly appointed President of the Massachusetts Senate. Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., Congressman Joseph W. Martin, Governor Saltonstall, Ex-Governor Channing H. Cox, Mayor Tobin, Ex-Senator Claude L. Allen, and Mayor Robert A. Perkins of Melrose were at the head table. Attorney-General Jay R. Benton introduced Mr. Cox as toastmaster. Mrs. Goodwin was presented with roses.

ELBRIDGE HENRY GOSS died of pneumonia in the home of his daughter Mrs. Edward E. Babb on East Emerson Street on October 10, 1908. He was born in Boston December 22, 1830, and attended the Boston English High School. At the age of sixteen he worked for a clothing firm in Boston, and later as a bookkeeper with A. L. White and Company, where he remained for



thirty years. He came to Melrose in 1857 soon after his marriage, and on June 11, 1858 became a member of the First Congregational Church, of which he was a deacon at the time of his death. He served the Town as water registrar and as town auditor, was elected to the Legislature in 1874-1875 and as alderman from Ward Three. He was a trustee of the Public Library, treasurer of the Melrose Savings Bank in 1875, and was treasurer of the First Congregational Church for fifty years.

Mr. Goss was president of two literary clubs in Melrose, the Roundabout and the Centennial, and also treasurer of the Lyceum during its twenty-one years of existence from 1874 to 1895. He was a member of other clubs and societies, and author of a number of books and articles pertaining to Melrose and Massachusetts, particularly of a "Life of Paul Revere." He was author of the "History of Melrose" which was completed June 30, 1902 and published by the City of Melrose. He was married December 22, 1853 to Hannah June Baker of Boston, who died in 1906. He was survived by his son Frank H. Goss, a daughter and a grandson.

WILLIS C. Goss was born in Melrose June 8, 1870, the son of Curtis C. and Augusta M. Goss, attended Melrose High School and Philips Academy in Andover, and then for forty-six years was engaged in manufacturing and wholesaling men's neckwear in Boston, until his retirement in 1939. He became a member of the corporation of the Melrose Savings Bank in 1907, and in 1909 was elected a trustee. He was president of the Young Men's Christian Association for five years, chairman of the city cemetery committee for fourteen years, and a member of the Park Board for three years. He has also been very active in the Congregational Church since joining in 1889.

LEVI S. GOULD died at his home on Main Street on March 22, 1917, after a week's illness. He was born in Dixmont, Maine, March 26, 1834, educated first in Wilmington, Massachusetts, and then in Melrose, where he had lived since 1843. He was employed first as a shoemaker, then as an accountant, and then for many years as a furniture manufacturer and dealer in Boston, retiring in 1889. He served as a clerk in the Treasury Department in Washington in 1861, returning later to Melrose, where he was a selectman in 1869; chairman of the Board from 1885 to 1892; Town Moderator from 1865 to 1899, being re-elected one hundred eight times. He was the first Mayor of Melrose, in 1900; a member of the House of Representatives 1868 to 1869; a member of

the Board of County Commissioners of Middlesex County from 1897 to the date of his death. He was president of the Melrose Cooperative Bank; vice-president and director of the Melrose Trust Company; president of the New England Furniture Exchange in 1883-1884, and of the Furniture Club of Boston in 1886. He was active in Masonry, the Knights of Pythias, the Grange, the Society of Colonial Wars, Sons of the American Revolution, and president of the Melrose Historical Society, the Association of County Commissioners of Massachusetts, and of the Soldiers and Sailors Memorial Association.

His funeral was held in Memorial Hall, with twelve hundred persons present, including Mayor Charles H. Adams, who delivered the eulogy, the City Government, the Masons, the Knights of Pythias, the Commissioners, and representatives of the banks, fraternities and clubs to which he belonged. He was survived by his wife, the former Mary Eliza Payne of Melrose, and two daughters, Mrs. Frederick L. Putnam of Melrose and Mrs. Joseph Remick of Winchester, and also by a brother, Edwin E. Gould.

EDWIN E. GOULD died December 27, 1919, at his home on West Wyoming Avenue. He was born in Wilmington, Massachusetts, August 19, 1840 and was educated in the public schools of Bath, Maine, and later in Conner's Commercial College in Boston. He then worked on the first Melrose newspaper, the *Melrose Advertiser*.

He went to Kansas in 1857, crossed the plains in 1860 and in 1861 enlisted in Company F, First Colorado Cavalry. He was wounded at Glorietta, New Mexico, and after his discharge on October 16, 1864, was postmaster at Fort Lyons, Colorado for three years. After the war he returned to New England and located at Bridgeport, Connecticut, in the rubber business for fourteen years. He then returned to Boston and for twelve years was accountant with the F. M. Holmes Furniture Company in which his brother Levi S. Gould was a partner. He was chosen Town Auditor in 1891, and held that office until his death. He was a Son of the American Revolution, a member of the G.A.R., and served as tyler of Wyoming Lodge of Masons for many years.

He married Emily H. Underhill of Bronxville, New York, on June 5, 1877, and after her death on January 19, 1905, lived with his sister-in-law, Miss Callie Underhill, until his death. On the day of his funeral the City Hall was closed and the flag at half mast.

FRANCIS S. HESSELTINE died at his home in Wellesley on February 17, 1916, at the age of eighty-two. He was a graduate of Colby College in Waterville, Maine, in the class of 1863, but had previously enlisted in the Army and performed distinguished service, capturing a gunboat in Texas and holding it against tremendous odds, for which he received a medal. He was an officer under General Butler in New Orleans, and finished the war with the rank of colonel.

He came to Melrose in 1870, living on West Emerson Street, but practiced law in Boston. In 1913 he was made an LL.D. by his college. He was active in the Republican Party, but was defeated for Mayor in 1902. He was also active in patriotic affairs, and commander of the Loyal Legion.

In October 1915 Colonel Hesseltine moved from his home in Melrose to Newton. His funeral was attended by Mayor Charles H. Adams, Ex-Mayor Buttrick, Ex-Mayor French, other city officials and members of the fraternal orders. He was buried in Wyoming Cemetery.

DR. HOWARD B. JACKSON was born in Peterboro, New Hampshire, September 25, 1874, the son of Rev. A. Willard Jackson, a Unitarian pastor. He attended grammar school in Livermore Center, Maine, and High School in Concord, Massachusetts; entered Harvard in 1893 and graduated in 1897. He then entered the Medical School and received his M.D. degree in 1901. Following service in Boston hospitals, he came to Melrose in 1905 to assist Dr. Odlin, later practising independently. He was a member of the American Medical Association, East Middlesex Medical Society, the Medical Staff of the Melrose Hospital, the Melrose Club, Wyoming Lodge of Eastern Star, and on the standing committee of the Unitarian Church.

He reported for Army medical duty July 15, 1918, and was assigned as captain in the Medical Corps to Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia, where he died of pneumonia October 13, 1918. Funeral service was held in Memorial Hall, with Dr. John Dike presiding. The trustees and nurses of the Melrose Hospital, the G.A.R., the East Middlesex Medical Society and several clergymen were present. Mayor Charles H. Adams made the address. He was survived by his wife, Mrs. Mary E. (Smith) Jackson, and four children.

WALTER DEHAVEN JONES died at his home on Porter Street December 2, 1924, after four days of pneumonia. He was born in Melrose August 7, 1856, educated in the public schools of Melrose and Brooklyn, New York, employed for seventeen years in



the railroad business in Boston with the Merchants Transportation Company, served two years with the Board of Selectmen, was a registrar of voters in 1898, assistant town clerk for four years, town clerk for one year, and appointed city clerk in 1900, a position he held until his death.

He was tylèr of Wyoming and Fidelity Lodges, a past patron of the Eastern Star, an Odd Fellow, member of the First Methodist Church, the Melrose Fish and Game Club, president of the Massachusetts City and Town Clerks Association, active in the Republican Party organizations, a director of the Young Men's Christian Association and active in the Sons of Union Veterans for many years. He was survived by his wife and two children. Flags at City Hall and Memorial Hall were at half mast for him.

VICTOR C. KIRMES was born in Boston in 1857, and brought to Melrose three years later. He graduated from the English High School in Boston in 1873, elected president of the graduating class, and appointed a registrar of voters in 1888. He served as such until elected assistant city clerk in 1915, city clerk in 1924, and was also clerk of the Board of Appeals, the Cemetery Association, the Park Commission, and clerk of committees of the Board of Aldermen.

He was a member of the Elks, the Fish and Game Club, the Melrose Athletic Club, and Grand Knight of the Knights of Columbus. He had five sons and two daughters, one of them, Elena Kirmes, becoming an opera singer.

E. COPELAND LANG died in Clearwater, Florida, December 13, 1947, when sixty-six years of age. He was born in Reading, came to Melrose as a child, graduated from the Melrose High School, and was employed from 1900 to 1928 by the Heywood-Wakefield Company, rattan manufacturers. In 1909 he was one of the incorporators of the *Melrose Free Press*. He was active in civic affairs, a member of the Board of Directors of the Young Men's Christian Association and president of the Board from 1912 to 1914, a member of the First Baptist Church and chairman of the Finance Committee. In 1928 he moved to Belfast, Maine, where he purchased the Mathews Brothers Company, manufacturers of flooring and house finishing, of which he became president and treasurer for eighteen years. He was a member of the Belfast City Council, 1930-1934; Mayor of Belfast, 1934-1936, 1938-1940 and 1943-1946. He was survived by his wife, a son and three married daughters. His ashes were buried in Wyoming Cemetery.

JOHN LARRABEE died at his home on West Foster Street on January 8, 1929. He was born in Melrose April 21, 1850, and, when his father died when he was eleven years old, became the support of his mother. He was the first newsboy in Melrose, finally selling his route to Dr. E. R. Knight, a druggist, for whom he went to work and from whom he learned the drug business, and also the methods of city government, as Dr. Knight was town clerk for six years, and the Board of Selectmen often met at his drug store.

Mr. Larrabee became a pharmacist in 1867, and continued the business for twenty-three years, when he took in as partner his clerk, A. C. Stearns, and established the firm of Larrabee and Stearns. When he retired in 1913 the firm name was changed to Stearns and Hill. He was a member of the Board of Registration in Pharmacy from 1887 to 1900, being secretary and president for several years. He was also the first cashier of the Melrose National Bank and later a director of the Melrose Trust Company for many years. At the time of his death he was president of the Melrose Savings Bank. He was town clerk from 1873 to 1894, clerk of the Selectmen from 1888 to 1893, a member of the County Commissioners from 1875 to 1900 and of the Sewer Commission from 1895 to 1900. When the City Government was formed he became the first city treasurer and was elected the second mayor, 1901-1902. He was also chairman of the cemetery committee. As mayor he carried through the Spot Pond case by which the City was awarded forty thousand dollars. He was also a member of the State Legislature, 1886-1887; president of the Board of Trade; a deacon and trustee of the First Baptist Church; a member of the Masons, Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, the A.O.U.W., the Franklin Fraternity, the American Pharmaceutical Association, and the Republican Club. Burial was in Wyoming Cemetery from the First Baptist Church, Rev. Walter A. Woodbury, the pastor, delivering the eulogy. City flags were at half mast.

DR. RALPH D. LEONARD, born in Westfield, Massachusetts on August 6, 1886, came to Melrose in 1899 where his father was pastor of the First Methodist Church. He attended public and high schools, graduated from Boston Latin High School, then from Harvard in 1907 and from Harvard Medical School in 1910. In 1914 he married Florence E. Sinclair of Melrose, and they have one daughter. He became an X-ray specialist, practising in Boston, in the Melrose Hospital and in nearby institutions. He was connected for twenty years with the Melrose Savings Bank of which he is president. He is also a trustee of the First Methodist

Church, the Fitch Home, and of the Masonic Temple. He was president and later trustee of the Young Men's Christian Association, part owner of the *Melrose Free Press* and a member of the School Committee for twelve years. Since 1946 he has been acting superintendent of the Melrose Hospital.

MRS. MARY ASHTON (RICE) LIVERMORE was born in Boston December 19, 1820, and lived in Melrose for thirty-five years. Her husband, Rev. Daniel Parker Livermore, died in 1899. Their home was at 21 West Emerson Street. A woman active in public work, a member of the Unitarian Church, she was one of the outstanding personalities in the history of Melrose.

Before coming to Melrose, and while working on her husband's paper in Chicago, she organized, with Mrs. Rachel Hoge, the Sanitary Commission of the West and Northwest, a forerunner of the Red Cross, furnishing hospital service and welfare work on a large scale to the soldiers of the Civil War. This was followed by a notable lecture career, beginning in Iowa, for the Redpath Bureau and the Chautauqua. When the newspaper was sold, she and her husband made their home in Melrose, while he acted as pastor in Hingham. She was the organizer of the Woman's Suffrage Association in Illinois and in Massachusetts, the first League of Women Voters, and of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union in Melrose.

On December 19, 1900, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, the Melrose Woman's Club and the Highlands Woman's Club held a joint reception in City Hall to honor her eightieth birthday. Mrs. Walter Littlefield and Mrs. C. F. Hancock represented the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Mrs. Frank Stantial the Melrose Woman's Club, and Mrs. Burke F. Leavitt the Highlands Woman's Club.

Mrs. Livermore died May 23, 1905, after a few days illness from pneumonia. City Hall bell was tolled and the flag was at half mast. The funeral was held in the First Congregational Church, with pall bearers from the G.A.R. Many state and city officials were present, also Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, then eighty-six years of age. The business firms were closed from 2.00 to 4.30 P.M. On June 4 a memorial service was held in the Unitarian Church, and on June 13 a memorial service was held in the Congregational Church by the various women's organizations in the City.

WALLACE RAYMOND LOVETT was born in Melrose August 6, 1880, the son of George Frederick and Eliza (Carleton) Lovett. He was educated in the Melrose schools, and then was employed



by the Second National Bank in Boston from 1900 to 1907, by Loring and Noble, trustees, from 1907 to 1918, and then by the Standard Diary Company from 1918 to the date of his retirement in 1946 as president of the company. He was also director and vice-president of the Malden Savings Bank and of the Melrose Cooperative Bank; president of the Fitch Home; a member of the Board of Aldermen and the Melrose School Board; a member of the Massachusetts State Guard, 1917-1919; chairman of the Unemployment Relief Committee; a 33d Degree Mason, and active in the Congregational Church. He was married in 1902 to Maude Alice Morrin of Newton.

REV. HAROLD MARSHALL was born in Kingston, New Hampshire, June 8, 1866. He studied at Tufts Divinity School where he was made a Doctor of Divinity in 1920. On September 11, 1893, he married Bertha Hills of Boston, by whom he had one daughter, now Mrs. Eaton H. Perkins of Melrose. He was ordained a minister in the Universalist Church and served as pastor in Beverly from 1891 to 1897, in Swampscott until 1904 and in Melrose 1904 to 1917. He became manager of the Universalist Publishing House and editor of the *Christian Leader* in 1917. He was active as a lecturer on American history and civics, and one of the authors of "Democracy in the Making," in 1915. He was founder of the Boston Flower Mission and organized the Community Meetings held each Sunday afternoon in Memorial Hall. He was active in support of the soldiers in World War I and in bond drives, and was of constant help to the civic officials, always with the interests of the people as his first object. He made his home in Melrose, where he died July 14, 1932.

EUGENE H. MOORE was born in Somerset, New Hampshire, in 1863, came to Melrose in 1872, and lived on Porter Street, except for a few years on a farm in Lincoln, Massachusetts. He was a dog fancier, and bred prize St. Bernards. He was connected with the firm of Arnold Lawson Company, stock brokers, and also developed real estate on the East Side.

Mr. Moore was a selectman from 1893 to 1898, alderman at large from 1900 to 1906, and elected mayor from 1907 to 1911. He died March 6, 1919, after two years illness. He was survived by his wife, a son, Winthrop H. Moore, a daughter, Mrs. Gertrude Provandie, and five grandchildren. The funeral was from Trinity Episcopal Church, attended by Mayor Charles H. Adams, former mayors, selectmen and other officials. The City flag was at half mast and the City offices closed.

DR. PAUL H. PROVANDIE was born in Boston February 25, 1875, educated in the public schools of Somerville and Melrose, the Lawrence Scientific School of Harvard in 1893, and graduated from the Harvard Medical School *Cum Laude* in 1896 with the degree of M.D. He was appointed assistant instructor in anatomy and physiology at Harvard and later assistant instructor in hygiene at the Lawrence Scientific School.

Dr. Provandie then practiced medicine in Melrose, and for many years was a member of the medical staff of Melrose Hospital. In 1916 he entered the Officers Training Camp at Plattsburg, and was commissioned a lieutenant. He was then assigned to Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia, and appointed instructor in first aid. He next joined the Harvard Medical Unit and went overseas, where he was appointed captain in the British forces and assigned to a British hospital in Northern France. He later became a member of the Melrose Board of Health, and city physician during a smallpox epidemic; a member of the School Committee in 1914, resigning in 1923 when elected Mayor in 1923 and 1924, after which he was reelected to the School Committee; he was also an Elk, an Odd Fellow, and a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society. He died suddenly of heart disease at his home on Bellevue Avenue April 7, 1931. The funeral was at home with Rev. Warren C. Herrick of Trinity Episcopal Church officiating. Schools and city offices were closed and the city flags at half mast.

FRANK JAMES SHERMAN was born in Manchester, New Hampshire; educated at Proctor Academy in Andover, New Hampshire, Boston University Law School and Clark University. He was principal of the High School in South Dartmouth when he was married in 1894. In 1895 he was principal of Kesser Academy in Canterbury, New Hampshire, and later principal of McGaw Normal Institute in Monson, Massachusetts. After a few years he resigned to become salesman for Silver Burdett Company in New England territory, and in 1907 joined the Newson Company, both publishers of school books. He retired from active business in 1938. He had organized and was secretary-treasurer of the Educational Salesmen's Association of New England. He was also a Mason, a member of the Melrose Athletic Association and the Unitarian Church. About 1907, when living on Renwick Road he was elected alderman for Ward One, but when the boundary line was corrected he was found living in Wakefield, so he moved to Warwick Road, and was re-elected several times. He was also a member of the School Committee and was appointed

assessor in 1931, becoming chairman in 1938. He died at his home on Porter Street on February 23, 1945, at the age of seventy, and was buried from the First Unitarian Church. He was survived by his wife, a daughter and six sons, all officers in the Army or Navy.

His son Forrest Percival Sherman was in command of the carrier U.S.S. *Wasp* when it was sunk while on patrol duty near Guadalcanal, September 15, 1942, when he was cited for gallantry. He was Deputy Chief of Staff for the Pacific Ocean Area in 1943, Commander of Carrier Division One in 1945 and Deputy Chief of Naval Operations in 1946, with the rank of vice-admiral. In 1949 he was made Chief of Naval Operations.

FRANKLIN P. SHUMWAY was born in Auburndale, Newton, Massachusetts, October 23, 1856 and moved to Melrose in 1879, where he joined the First Congregational Church in 1881, was superintendent of the Primary Department for eight years, taught the Bible Class twenty-one years and was senior deacon in 1935. He helped organize the Young Men's Christian Association in 1890, was a director forty-five years and chairman of the building trustees, also unpaid clerk of the State Executive Council for twenty-five years. He was a trustee and honorary deacon of Hillcrest Church, member of the Melrose Sinking Fund Commission until bonds were paid, and in 1898 was president and chairman of the executive committee of the Amphion Club. He was elected an incorporator of the Melrose Savings Bank in 1901, a trustee in 1904 and vice-president in 1932.

For forty years Mr. Shumway was on the executive committee and president of the Boston Seaman's Friend Society and helped establish the Vineyard Sound Mission. He was chairman of the executive committee of the American Congregational Association, first president of the Melrose Historical Society, an associate member of the G.A.R. Post, president of the Municipal League. For forty years, until the time of his death, he was president of the advertising agency in Boston bearing his name.

Mr. Shumway died at his home on Bellevue Avenue January 11, 1941 after a short illness. Rev. Richard E. Bennett of the Belmont Congregational Church and Rev. Olin B. Tracy of the First Congregational Church officiated at his funeral. The city flags were at half mast. He was survived by his wife and two sons.

JOHN C. F. SLAYTON was born in Calais, Vermont, June 27, 1856, moved to Morrisville as a boy, and to Boston when he was



twenty-two, where he was employed by Q. and O. W. Mead in the produce business. After a few years he founded the firm of Slayton and Boynton, later becoming sole owner, but retaining the name. In 1884 he moved to Melrose and purchased a house on West Wyoming Avenue.

Mr. Slayton was elected an alderman, a member of the Governor's Council; was first member of the Melrose Planning Board, active in clearing up the difficulties over the Spot Pond Brook, chairman of the building committee on Memorial Hall. With James M. Maguire he purchased the old icehouses at the foot of Porter Street and gave them to the City to demolish, and later secured the vacant lot on Main Street that made possible the park and promenade along Ell Pond. He gave the illuminated clock to City Hall, the paintings of the Jungfrau and of Lexington to Memorial Hall, and also the organ in Memorial Hall. He was also active in the establishment of the Mount Hood Reservation. He was a member of the Massachusetts Food Commission, the Melrose Young Men's Christian Association, the Red Cross, chairman of the Community War Chest committee, and alderman in 1903-1905.

Mr. Slayton died January 4, 1922 and on January 29, 1922 a memorial service was held for him in Memorial Hall, with some one thousand eight hundred persons attending. Charles H. Adams was chairman; Governor Channing Cox and Ex-Governor Bates attended. The address was by Rev. Harold Marshall. Resolutions of sorrow were voted by the Governor's Council, the House of Representatives, the Senate and the Melrose Board of Aldermen.

WILLIAM DUDLEY SPRAGUE retired as principal of Melrose High School in 1945 and died August 5, 1947 at his home in Rowley just a month after losing his wife. He was seventy-five years of age, and known familiarly as "Uncle Bill." He was graduated from Harvard in 1894, and was headmaster in Dummer Academy and principal of Salem and Dedham High Schools before becoming principal of the Melrose High School for twenty-four years. He was secretary-treasurer of the Massachusetts High School Athletic Association, president of the Massachusetts Principals Association, a member of the Young Men's Christian Association, a Mason, an Odd Fellow, a life member and president 1941-1942 of the Amphion Club, a vestryman and trustee of Trinity Episcopal Church. He was survived by two children.

THOMAS LADNOR THISTLE was born in Hillsboro, New Brunswick, on March 14, 1894; was brought to Wakefield in 1902,

graduated from the Wakefield High School, then employed first by the National Shawmut Bank in Boston, and then by the Melrose National Bank. The family moved to Melrose in 1919. He worked his way through Boston University Law School, graduating in 1920 with degree of LL.B. This was interrupted by his military service in 1917, when he was a sergeant with the 301st Field Artillery, 76th Division. Graduating from the Saumur Artillery School in France, he was commissioned second lieutenant. He was admitted to the Federal Bar in 1921, and appointed official Land Court Examiner in 1924. In 1938 he was elected president of the First District Eastern Middlesex Bar Association. He served as a member of the Melrose Board of Appeal 1931-1937. In 1941 he was appointed appeal agent on the World War II Draft Board. In 1942 he graduated from the Judge Advocate's Course, National Law School in Washington, and was ordered to active duty as major in the Judge Advocate General's Department, subsequently promoted lieutenant colonel. He received a Legion of Merit Citation, awarded in 1946. In 1941 he was appointed a member of the Massachusetts Industrial Accident Board, interrupted by army duty, but later resumed, and reappointed in 1947. He was elected Mayor of Melrose in 1947 and re-elected without opposition in 1949. In 1924 he married Bernice A. Barrows, and the same year built a home on Youle Street. They have one daughter, Elinor.

## CHAPTER TWENTY-SEVEN

### THE FUTURE

What of the future of the City of Melrose? Prognostication might logically be based on an analysis of its history of the past fifty years which this volume is recording. But in this rapid moving age of changing conceptions of human relations, expanding mechanism, and scientific development, what is to be the outcome of the succeeding half century is none too well defined.

To be sure, our past history has been most creditable. By some it might perhaps be deemed as prosaic and uneventful, but the growth of Melrose from the date of its incorporation as a city has been a record of conservative progress, indicative of thoughtful planning and careful execution. Within our own Commonwealth, and even beyond, Melrose has acquired a reputation as an outstanding community from many points of view. Without any semblance of boasting, we do not hesitate to present some of the features of which we can well be proud. In the first place, we are a quiet community, without the noise and confusion of a manufacturing area. In the second place, we are not infested with business or recreational elements of an undesirable nature. The cleanliness of the City and its freedom from objectionable features are readily apparent. In the third place are the people of Melrose. From them stems the character of the community. They are home lovers and home owners, and vitally interested in the higher standards of community life. This character is clearly demonstrated in our school system, with the school children well housed, with modern equipment and accommodations; well taught by efficient teachers, properly supervised. Again the character of the Melrose people is demonstrated by the predominance of churches and religious activities. A common interest is manifest in interdenominational activities, without narrowness or bigotry, all readily cooperating in maintaining the best in community welfare.

Politics in Melrose cannot be described as violent or rabid. The City government to an unusual extent has been in the hands of citizens of integrity and ability, so that as a community, political chicanery, waste and mismanagement have been unknown factors. From the external angle, Melrose has ever been a "well-kept" city. Clean streets, good sidewalks, ample play-



grounds, well-constructed municipal buildings, attractive residences, and a general all-round appearance of good American living clearly stamp Melrose as the ideal city in which to live.

Looking to the future one could easily visualize the continued growth of our city along the same conservative lines as in the past, were there room for such growth. But with its physical area permanently established, future building of necessity will be limited to the filling in of rather scarce vacant spots. The Main Street and its mercantile trend will undergo changes as new styles become fashionable. Quite likely the coming years will witness a greatly extended retail business section. Public buildings of ancient structure will doubtless give way to those of more modern design. More recreational facilities will be demanded and created, for the leisure time of the coming generation seems to be on the increase. As a people we are today in a period of changing thought and ideals. How much the stability of human character is to be affected by the innovations of this new social scale of living is yet to be determined. As a city, we have had a past that is creditable. As a city, we have a present that has not yet suffered any deterioration. As a city, we must look to and plan for the future with all the best that is in us, of character, clear thinking, integrity, and energy, and the history of our first fifty years will be enhanced and the century rounded out with an outstanding record of wise and honest accomplishment. To be a resident of Melrose is an honor. Let us ever esteem that honor, and hold it high.

## APPENDIX A

*A list of Melrose citizens killed in World War I and World War II,  
as shown on the tablets erected in their honor by the City of Melrose.*

### WORLD WAR I

Stuart F. Messenger	Lawrence D. Cox
Arthur S. Hunt	John Joseph Brown
William R. Taylor	William E. Schofield, Jr.
William C. N. Boylen	Arvid P. Mason
Everett G. Philbrick	Arthur Gibbons
Maurice W. Estes	Earl Shea
James McInness	Harold H. Emerson
Carl I. Goodwin	Edward B. Shaw
John W. Bradley	Harold O. Young
Philip A. Robinson	Edward F. Lloyd
Charles F. Hunt	Otis W. Bishop
Dr. Howard B. Jackson	Nelson E. Corthell
William J. Brown	Wilfred A. Vallard
Nathaniel W. Pope	Irving Kennard
Robert C. Pearson	Angus W. Thompson
Angus J. MacLean	Leslie McPherson

### WORLD WAR II

George W. Alther, Jr.	Vincent F. Byrne
John R. Alvord	James L. Calt
Leonard A. Ames	John A. Chisholm, Jr.
Roy F. Andersen	William G. Chisholm
Everett R. Backman	Alden W. Clark, Jr.
Eliot R. Barber	Paul S. Colton
Julius W. Barnovitch	Charles M. Cooper, Jr.
Alfred W. Bierweiler	Gordon W. Corbin
George W. Bonzagni	Lawrence W. Crozier
James D. Boudreau	John S. Curry
Rocco R. Brangiforte	Earle A. DeAngeles
Arthur C. Brophy, Jr.	Arthur L. Delaney
John W. Brower	Herbert E. DeMontier
Roger D. Brown	Richard S. Edwards
Freeman C. Bushee	Frank J. Eurmnt

Joseph A. Gainard  
Francis W. Goodwin  
Everett J. Graham, Jr.  
Joseph E. Grant  
Edwin H. Hallgren  
Neil J. Hanley  
Donald P. Herbert  
James P. Hill  
Daniel A. Horgan  
Henry G. Ingersoll, Jr.  
C. Glen Jaycock  
George H. Johnson  
Clayton R. Kaulback  
John J. Kelley  
Robert G. Kelley  
Richard H. Knight  
Clarence N. LeFave  
Richard P. Lyle  
Robert F. Magown  
Elmer E. Maihiot, Jr.  
John W. Malm  
Donald H. Mann  
Wallace J. Manson  
Leonard J. Marrs  
Alfred L. Marshall  
Stephen J. McGonigle  
Arnold G. McIlwraith  
William J. McLean  
David P. McMurray

George E. McNeil  
Francis P. McQueeney  
George L. McRae  
Frank G. Meriam  
George P. Munroe  
Winsor Naugler  
Otis E. Nelson  
Weimar E. Neunzer  
W. Earle Newton, Jr.  
George F. Noyes  
Rexford C. Noyes  
Ralph A. Parker, Jr.  
Wimburne M. Phinney  
Richard J. Pulsifer  
Charles A. Richitella  
Charles E. Robinson  
Rodney F. Russell  
Donato T. Scenna  
Newton D. Stanley  
Milton E. Stone  
William T. Thompson, Jr.  
Graham D. Walden  
Roger E. Washburn  
Earle A. Whidden  
Ernest E. Whitney, Jr.  
Robert S. Williams  
Paul S. Woods  
Wayne G. Woolley  
William M. Wright



## APPENDIX B

*The Committee appointed to organize the Fiftieth Anniversary of the City of Melrose, January 1, 1900 to January 1, 1950, and the Centennial of the Community of Melrose, May 3, 1850 to May 3, 1950.*

### *Honorary Chairman*

Mayor Thomas L. Thistle

### *General Committee*

Dr. Ralph D. Leonard,  
Chairman

Charles H. Adams

Victor A. Friend

Ralph F. George

Angier L. Goodwin

Willis C. Goss

Charles A. Hunter

Frank B. McLaughlin

Louis K. McNally

Mrs. Eaton H. Perkins

Carl A. Raymond

Mrs. Thomas F. Troy

### *Secretary*

Miss Blanche E. Nickerson

### *Historian*

Edwin C. Kemp

### *Publicity*

Benjamin F. Felt, Chairman

Arthur C. Jaynes

Mrs. Kenneth L. MacLachlan

Edward J. Murphy

Miss Dorothy M. Raymond

### *Program*

Victor A. Friend, Chairman

Charles H. Adams

Frank B. McLaughlin

Mayor Thomas L. Thistle,  
*ex-officio*

### *Publication*

Mrs. Eaton H. Perkins,  
Chairman

Ralph F. George

Louis K. McNally

### *Concert*

Victor A. Friend, Chairman

Dr. Harold L. Margeson

Harold A. Sewall

Philip McDaniel

Arthur T. Moreton

### *Banquet*

George E. Thomson,  
Chairman

Paul H. Messer

Joseph A. Milano

Theodore J. Vaitses

Benjamin R. Vaughan



## INDEX

- Abel, Elwood S., 140  
 Abel, Raymond J., 140  
 Adams, Charles H., vii, 7, 9, 24, 83, 104, 107, 109, 110, 111, 112, 119, 121, 129, 131, 133, 151, 161, 162, 169  
 Advent Christian Church, 58, 66  
 Air Raid Protection, 112  
 Alexander, William B., 23  
 Allen, Claude L., 133, 151-152, 159  
 Allen, Edwin A., 44  
 Allen, Leila, 43  
 Amateur Gardeners' Society, 86  
 American Legion, 29, 90, 112, 116, 125  
 American Legion Auxiliary, 29, 116  
 American Red Cross Society, 23, 89, 113, 155  
 American Table Manufacturing Company, 135  
 American Veterans Associations, 117  
 Amphion Club, 24, 101-102, 106, 153, 168, 169  
 Ancient Free and Accepted Order of Masons, 95  
 Anderson, Helen, vii, 43, 44  
 Andrews, Bishop Edward G., 49  
 Anniversary committees, 175  
 Anthony, John Clinton, 24, 83  
 Area of City, 2  
 Atkinson, Justin Brooks, 152  
 Atlantic Telephone and Telegraph Company, 140  
 Auxiliary Police Department, 15  
 Auxiliary to Sons of Union Veterans, 116  
 Ayers, Mary E., 44  
 Bailey, William, 9  
 Baldwin, Howell, 16  
 Barrett, Artemis, 37  
 Barrett, Captain Jonathan, 135  
 Barrett, Daisy, vii  
 Barrett, George W., 47  
 Barrett, Joseph, 142  
 Barrows, Bernice A., 170  
 Barrows, Mrs. Malcolm D., vii, 152  
 Barry, Charles C., 42, 44, 101, 153  
 Barton, Charles J., 9, 153  
 Bates, Hon. John L., 42, 109, 169  
 Bay State Street Railway Company, 128  
 Beebe, Mrs. Decius, 71, 78  
 Beebe, Decius, 133  
 Beethoven Society of Melrose, 103  
 Bellevue Golf Club, 122, 155  
 Bellevue Tennis Club, 122  
 Benedict, Ellinor, 105  
 Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Melrose Lodge No. 1031, 98, 109  
 Bennett's Pond, 2, 29, 37  
 Benson Coal Company, 140  
 Benson, S. E. and Company, 140  
 Benson, Seth E., 133, 140  
 Bernhardt, Louise Estele, 104-105  
 Black, Charles E., 138  
 Blanchard, Annie R., 133  
 Blanchard, Edward Bates, 145  
 Board of Aldermen, 8, 128, 152, 163, 166, 169  
 Board of Appeal, 163, 170  
 Board of Health, 75, 167  
 Board of Selectmen, 7, 163, 164  
 Board of Trade, 135, 137, 164  
 Boardman, George F., 49  
 Boardman, Georgiana, 81  
 Boardman's Crossing, 1, 127  
 Bogle, William, 1  
 Bonner, Rev. Joseph, 61, 159  
 Book of Possessions, 1  
*Boston American*, 147  
 Boston and Maine Railroad, 1, 4, 47, 127  
 Boston and Northern Railway Company, 127, 128, 145  
*Boston Daily Advertiser and Evening Record*, 151  
 Boston Elevated Railway Company, 127  
 Boston Rock, 3, 31, 127, 143  
 Boston Rubber Shoe Company, Factory No. 2, 135  
 Bostwick, Mrs. Violet E., 45  
 Boy Scouts, 90  
 Boylen, William, 111  
 Boynton, Robert T., vii  
 Bradstreet, William, Jr., 141  
 Brown, Mrs. E. Maude, 9  
 Brown, George, 105  
 Brown, George K., 4  
 Bruce, Walter A., 30  
 Building of sewerage system, 38  
 Bullard, F. Lauriston, vii  
 Bunker, Stanley G., 113  
 Burbank, Natt B., 24  
 Bushee, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence, 113  
 Business centers, 2  
 Buttrick, Fred, 145  
 Buttrick, Sidney H., 9, 42, 71, 153-154  
 Cadets of Temperance, 82  
 Calvin Coolidge School, 22, 113, 143  
 Camp Fire Girls, 91  
 Campbell, Frank W., 44  
 Carney, William L., 44  
 Casey, Cornelius, 139  
 Casey, Daniel J., 139  
 Casey Florist Company, 139



- Casey, James S., 139  
 Casey, Mildred, 139  
 Casey, Neil S., 139  
 Casey, William E., 139  
 Cefalo, Joseph T., 137  
 Centennial as independent community, 5  
 Chaminade Choral Society, 102  
 Chapin, Annie W., 52  
 Charles L. Robinson Square, 115  
 Chautauqua, 83  
 Cheever, David, 139  
 Children of the Revolution, Wyoming Society, 86  
 Churchill, F. T., 145  
 City Charter, 7, 8  
 City Government, vii, 2, 8, 151, 164  
 City Hall, 8  
 City Service Flag, 111  
 City Stables, fire at, 13  
 Clark, Armour W., 133.  
 Clement, Fred, 138  
 Clement, Fred M., 139  
 Clement, H. Russell, 139  
 Clement's Department Store, 138  
 Clement's Emporium, 138  
 Colonial, apartment house, 145  
 Community Associates, 87  
 Community Council, 87  
 Converse, Elisha, 19  
 Converse, Col. Harry E., 31  
 Converse School, 19, 21  
 Cook, Melissa J., 72  
 Coolidge, Lieut.-Gov. Calvin, 111  
 Court of Honor of Boy Scouts, 152  
 Cox, Governor Channing, 169  
 Cox, Charles M., 106, 154, 158  
 Coytmore, Thomas, 37  
 Cray, George H., 31  
 Crimes of violence, 16  
 Crocker, Joseph, 59  
 Crouch, Mrs. Ada, 145  
 Cully, Dr. Kendig Brubaker, 113  
 Curry, Albert F., 139  
 Curry, R. H. and Son, 139  
 Curry, Robert H., 139  
 Curry, Robert W., 139  
 Cushman, Roy M., 154-155  
 Cutter, Ephraim, 101  
 Cutter, Ephraim, Jr., 106  
 "Dakota Dan," 146, 147  
 Damage by storms, 148-149  
 Dangel, Edward M., 141  
 Daniel W. Gooch School, 19, 21  
 Daughters of Massachusetts, 82  
 Daughters of Veterans, 109, 116  
 Davis, John, 29  
 Dearborn, George H., 145  
 Deering, John P., 133, 137  
 Deering, J. P., and Company, 138  
 Deering Lumber Company, 138  
 Deliverance Munroe Chapter, Daughters of the Revolution, 86  
 DeMar, Clarence Harrison, 119, 125-126  
 DeMar Field, 119  
 DeMolay Mothers' Circle, 96  
 Dike, Dr. John, 155, 162  
 Disabled American Veterans, Melrose Chapter No. 75, 117  
 Divver, Mrs. Bridget E., 60  
 Divver, Matthew F., 130  
 Dix, Mary Ella, 41  
 Dix's Pond, 2, 29  
 Dixon, A. Imrie, vii  
 Dodge, Miss Agnes L., 78  
 Dole, William A., 133  
 Donovan, Edward J., 9  
 Douchette, Frank C., 47  
 Dow, George W., 155-156  
 Dow's Orchestra, 103  
 DuPont de Nemours Company, 135  
 Dyer, David, 37  
 Dyer, Jabez S., 133  
 Dyer, Nehemiah Mayo, 156-157  
 East Middlesex Street Railway Company, 127  
 Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway Company, 128  
 Edwards, Fred A., 9  
 Edwards, Joseph, 13  
 Edwards, Major General Clarence R., 111  
 Ell Pond, 2, 4, 27, 29, 169  
 Ell Pond Park, 29, 37  
 Eldridge, Mrs. Samuel E., vii, 87  
 Eldridge, Mrs. S. O., 138  
 Emerson, George, 137  
 Emerson, Isaac, 49  
 Fahy, William T., 15  
 Faneuil Hall Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, 85  
 Farnsworth, George W., 137  
 Farnsworth, Minnie L., vii, 138  
 Farnsworth, William J., 137  
 Farrar, Alice Geraldine, 103-104  
 Farrar, Sidney D., 103, 126, 139  
 Farrar and Selee, 139  
 Farwell, John W., 9  
 Fells factory, 135  
 Feltham, Horace H., 133  
 Fernald, Clarence, 30  
 Fidelity Lodge, 96  
 Field, Sidney C., 13, 112  
 Fiftieth Anniversary, 8  
 Fire Department, 12, 13  
 Fires, 13-14  
 First Baptist Church, 49, 55-58, 91, 163, 164  
 First Church of Christ Scientist, 66-67  
 First Church of the Nazarene, 67, 69  
 First Congregational Church, 51-53, 90, 91, 153, 160, 165, 168  
 First election of city officers, 7  
 First Methodist Church, 49-51, 90, 91, 164

- First Unitarian Church, 53, 55, 165, 167, 168  
 First Universalist Church, 58-59, 90  
 Fish, Dr. E. C., 145  
 Fitch Home, 77-78, 165, 166  
 Fitch, Mrs. Sarah E., 77  
 Flanders, Dr. William H., 112  
 Florence Crittenton League of Compassion, 91  
 Forgey, Rev. Wallace, 57, 69  
 Fowler, Charles N., 47  
 Franklin Company, 135  
 Franklin Fraternity, 41, 81, 154, 164  
 Franklin School, 19, 21, 44  
 Franklin Wear Company, 136  
 Free Will Baptist Church of Melrose, 62  
 French, Charles E., 9, 109  
 "Fresno Dan," 146, 147  
 Friend Brothers, 136  
 Friend, Leslie A., 138  
 Friend, Robert A., 138  
 Friend, Robert A., Jr., 138  
 Friend, Victor A., vii, 30, 73, 83, 88, 102, 106, 137, 138, 151, 157  
 Friend, Mrs. Victor A., 82, 106  
 Friendly Food Shops, 138  
 Frost, Oscar F., 8, 137  
 Frost and Hawes, 139  
 Future of City of Melrose, 171-172  
 Gainard, Joseph Aloysius, 157-158  
 George, Ralph F., viii  
 Gill, Edwin C., 140  
 Gilmore, Hon. Charles H., 4  
 Girl Scouts' Council, 90  
 Gittes, Archie, 105  
 Glines, Mildred, 30  
 Globe Mattress Company, 135  
 Glover, George, 4  
 Glynn, Rev. Francis J., 60, 158-159  
 Goggin, Arthur M., 30  
 Golden Hills Union Baptist Church, 67  
 Golden Rule Lodge No. 23, Daughters of Rebekah, 97  
 Gooch, Daniel W., 37  
 Goodridge, Elmer O., 30  
 Goodridge, George A., 24  
 Goodwin, Angier L., 9, 125, 152, 159  
 Goss, C. B. and F. H., 140  
 Goss, Elbridge H., vii, 8, 41, 44, 106, 131, 159-160  
 Goss, Frank H., 160  
 Goss Fuels, Inc., 138, 140  
 Goss, Willis C., vii, 52, 131, 151, 160  
 Gould, Edwin E. 161  
 Gould, John, 142  
 Gould, Levi S., 2, 7, 9, 133, 160-161  
 G.A.R., 30, 107, 109, 110, 115, 119, 162, 165, 168  
 Green, Benjamin Harrison, 141  
 Green, Irving I., 141  
 Green Street Baptist Church, 62-63  
 Greenlaw, Raymond H., 9  
 Guptil, Florence, 105  
 Haley, George A., 141  
 Hall, George M., 140  
 Hanks, Mrs. Gene Ransom, 44  
 Hatch, Edward E., 139  
 Hatch, Elsie M., 42  
 Hawes Company, Oliver E., 139  
 Hawkins, Alfred, 47  
 Haynes, Edward, 145  
 Heaton, Louis B., 15  
 Hebblethwaite, Joseph R., 30  
 Herrick, Rev. Warren C., 10, 60, 167  
 Hersey Paper Lining Company, 135  
 Hesseltine, Col. F. S., 18  
 Hesseltine, Francis S., 162  
 Heveatex Corporation, 135  
 Higgins, C. W., 131  
 High School Girls Club, 87  
 Highland Club of Melrose, 81  
 Hillcrest Congregational Church, 65-66, 90, 168  
 Hinckley, J. Frank, 137  
 Hinds, Rev. Orlando, 49  
 Hocking, Alfred, 47  
 Home Guard, 110  
 Honor Roll of veterans killed in World Wars I and II, 173-174  
 Hood, J. Douglas, 10  
 Hood, Wendell P., 29  
 Horace Mann School, 19, 21, 23  
 Howard, Samuel, 37  
 Howe, Mrs. Julia Ward, 165  
 Howe, Lyman H., 141  
 Hoyt, Richard, 140  
 Hugh DePayens Encampment No. 20 — Commandery, 96  
 Hulsman, Lorne B., 23  
 Hunt, Arthur Samuel, 111  
 Hunt, Mrs. Frank F., 49  
 Hunt, Gertrude G., 106  
 Hunter, W. Dabney, 38  
 Hutchinson, Robert L., 133  
 Incorporation as a city, 2  
 Increase of population and property valuation, 2, 3  
 Independent Order of Good Templars, 82  
 Independent Order of Odd Fellows, 97  
 Jackson, Rev. A. Willard, 106  
 Jackson, Dr. Howard B., 162  
 Jewish cemeteries, 144  
 Jones, Walter Dehaven, 162  
 Junior High School System, 23  
 Kappa Delta Psi Society, 87  
 Keating, John J., 139  
 Kemp, Edwin C., vii  
 Keniston, Frank E., 140  
 Kerr, George E., 15  
 Kilby, Rev. Epaphias, 49  
 Killion, Joseph H., 47  
 Kirmes, Elena, 23, 104, 163  
 Kirmes, Victor C., 163  
 Klymbers, The, 84  
 Knight, Dr. E. R., 140, 164

Knight, Mrs. Madeline, 29  
 Knights of Columbus, Melrose Council No. 128, 97-98, 163  
 Knights of Pythias, Fordell Lodge No. 115, 97  
 Ladies' Auxiliary of the Knights of Columbus, 98  
 Ladies of Rotary, 89  
 Lady Elks Association, 99  
 Lang, E. Copeland, 163  
 Larrabee, John, 9, 41, 57, 71, 131, 140, 153, 164  
 Larrabee and Stearns, 140, 164  
 League of American Wheelmen, 139  
 Leavitt, Linwood A., 143  
 Leavitt, R. A., 143  
 Leighton, Grace B., 133  
 Leonard, Dr. Ralph D., vii, 72, 112, 121, 130, 131, 151, 157, 164-165  
 Lincoln School, 19, 21, 44, 90  
 Lindstrom, C. Arthur, 24  
 Linscott, Rolliston W., 157  
 Lions Club, 89  
 Littlefield icehouse, 27  
 Livermore, Rev. Daniel Parker, 165  
 Livermore, Mrs. Mary A., 42, 82, 83, 85, 152, 165  
 Long, Alice, 44  
 Long Pond, 29  
 Lorenz, Margaret, 44  
 Lovett, Wallace R., vii, 133, 136, 151, 165  
 Low, Gertrude B., 44  
 Lucey, Dennis, 141  
 Lucey, Jeremiah, 141  
 Lundquist, Edwin W., 44  
 Lyman, Esther, 25  
 Lynch, John J., 111  
 Lynde, Joseph, 143  
 Lynn and Boston Railway Company, 127  
 Lynn Fells Parkway, 2  
 MacWilliams, George D., 15  
 Maguire, James M., 27, 169  
 Malden and Melrose Auto Tourist Camp, 31  
 Malden and Melrose Gas Light Company, 141  
 Malden Electric Company, 142  
 Malden Evening News, 130  
 Mann, Donald, 115  
 Mansfield, George A., 131  
 Margeson, Dr. Harold, 157  
 Marine Corps League, Melrose Detachment, 116  
 Marshall, Dr. Frederick, 145  
 Marshall, Rev. Harold, 58, 83, 166, 169  
 Martin, Harry, 35  
 Mary A. Livermore Library of Sacred Art, 43  
 Mary A. Livermore School, 19, 21, 23  
 Mason, Barbara, 43, 44  
 Masonic Chorus, 99  
 Masonic Temple, 145, 165  
 Massachusetts National Guard, 113  
 McGuire, Chester, 140  
 McLaughlin, Frank B., 112  
 McLaughlin, Frank M., vii, 15  
 McLeish, Rev. John, 1  
 McLellan, Dr. Malcolm S., 145  
 McNally, Louis K., viii  
 McPheters, George A., vii, 16, 87, 125  
 McTiernan, James, 35  
 Meehan, Francis J., 30  
 Melrose Abbey, Scotland, 59  
 Melrose Advertiser, 161  
 Melrose Arts and Crafts Society, 155  
 Melrose Assembly No. 7, Order of the Rainbow for Girls, 96  
 Melrose Athletic Association, 167  
 Melrose Athletic Club, 121, 153, 154, 163  
 Melrose Athletic Field Association, 119  
 Melrose Baseball Club, 121  
 Melrose Cadet Band, 103  
 Melrose Camera Club, 90  
 Melrose Canadian Society, 82  
 Melrose Catholic Woman's Club, 85  
 Melrose Chamber of Commerce, 137  
 Melrose Chapter No. 14, Order of Eastern Star, 96  
 Melrose Chapter, Order of De Molay, 96  
 Melrose Choral Society, 101, 103  
 Melrose Citizen, 130  
 Melrose City Band, 103  
 Melrose City Club, 154  
 Melrose Club, 4, 24, 81, 155, 162  
 Melrose Common, 27  
 Melrose Company M, 23d Infantry Massachusetts State Guard, 112  
 Melrose Cooperative Bank, 131, 151, 152, 161, 166  
 Melrose Council of Church Women, 91  
 Melrose Deutsche Genossenschaft, 82  
 Melrose Evening News, 130  
 Melrose Fish and Game Club, 88, 163  
 Melrose Florist Company, 137  
 Melrose Free Press, 17, 47, 110, 129, 130, 163, 165  
 Melrose Garden Club, 86  
 Melrose Gardeners, 86  
 Melrose High School, 19, 153, 154, 160, 163, 169  
 Melrose Highlands Baptist Church, 58, 107  
 Melrose Highlands Congregational Church, 63, 65, 90, 104, 113  
 Melrose Highlands Woman's Club, 84-85, 165  
 Melrose Historical Society, 84-85, 86, 161, 168  
 Melrose Home Sector, 130, 147  
 Melrose Hospital, 71-75, 151, 157, 162, 165, 167



Melrose Hospital Association, 71, 73, 152, 153, 154  
 Melrose Hospital Nurses' Alumnae Association, 73  
 Melrose Hospital Sewing Guild, 71  
 Melrose Hospital Training School, 71  
 Melrose Humane Society, Inc., 88  
 Melrose Improvement Society, 27  
 Melrose Jewish Community Center, Inc., 69  
*Melrose Journal*, 129, 151  
*Melrose Leader*, 130  
 Melrose Lyceum, 82, 101, 160  
 Melrose Military Training School, 110  
 Melrose Mothers Club, 91  
 Melrose Musical Association, 101  
 Melrose National Bank, 131, 133, 152, 164  
 "Melrose on Display," trade show, 137  
 Melrose Orchestral Association, 102, 157  
 Melrose Post Office, 47-48  
 Melrose Public Library, 41-45, 81, 153, 159  
*Melrose Reporter*, 129  
 Melrose Rifle Club, 86  
 Melrose Roll of Honor, 113  
 Melrose Rotary Club, 89, 119  
 Melrose Savings Bank, 131, 151, 153, 154, 160, 164, 168  
 Melrose School Committee, 166, 167  
 Melrose, Scotland, 10  
 Melrose Sinking Fund Commission, 168  
 Melrose Society of Arts and Crafts, 86  
 Melrose Sons and Daughters of Maine, 82  
 Melrose Sons and Daughters of New Hampshire, 82  
 Melrose Theater, 141  
 Melrose Theatre Company, 141  
 Melrose Trust Company, 132, 151, 152, 161, 164  
 Melrose Unemployment Relief Committee, 136  
*Melrose Weekly Visitor*, 129  
 Melrose Woman's Club, vii, 84, 86, 165  
 Memorial Hall, 107, 109, 111, 113, 169  
 Menawarmet Club, 82  
 Merrill, Ethel, 145  
 Merritt, Rev. Timothy, 49  
 Messer, Paul H., vii, 133  
 Milton, Howard O., 143  
 Mishawum, settlement of, 1  
 Mont, Frances D., 105  
 Moore, Eugene H., 9, 166  
 Morgan and Dodge Home for Aged Women, The, 78-79  
 Mother Goose Club, 81  
 Moulton, L. R., curtain manufacturers, 136  
 Mount Hood, 29, 30, 124, 169  
 Mount Hood Golf Course, 30, 124  
 Municipal officials and employees, 9  
 Munroe, Oliver B., 9, 109  
 Murphy, Dennis, 35  
 Murray, Wesley H., 10  
 Mystic Side, 1  
 Name of Melrose, 1  
 National Biscuit Company, 135  
 National Company, 135  
 New England Telephone and Telegraph Company, 141  
 New Fireside Lodge No. 212, Daughters of Rebekah, 97  
 Newhall, George, 137  
 Newhall, George W., 137  
 Newhall, J. Walter, 137  
 Newhall Shoe Store, 137  
 Newman, Frank C., 13  
 Nicholls, Dr. Melvin H., 44  
 Nickerson, Blanche E., 9  
 Nickerson, Fred H., 24  
 Nickerson, Walter I., 133  
 Nims, Caro F., 44  
 Nixon, Hugh, 44  
 North Malden, 1, 47, 49, 127, 143  
 Norton, Harry, 141  
 Norton, Leo H., 16  
 Noyes, A. S., 4  
 Old Burying Ground, 143  
 Old Colony Street Railway Company, 128  
 Old State House Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, 86  
 Olson, Walter L., 35  
 Ormsby, Charles H., 48  
 Osgood, Eva G., 4, 38  
 Overseers of the Poor, 143  
 Page, Moses S., 131  
 Park Commission, 30, 163  
 Parker, Charles L., 145  
 Parking meters, 17  
 Parmenter, Rhoda, viii, 44  
 Patrons of Husbandry, Melrose Grange No. 331, 99  
 Patten, Chester S., 131, 142  
 Pearsons Perfect Pictures, 141  
 Penny Hill Road, 148  
 Perkins, Alden M., 138  
 Perkins, Mrs. Eaton H., vii, viii, 166  
 Perkins, Eaton H., 138  
 Perkins, Mrs. Elisabeth M., 44  
 Perkins, Ernest F., 138  
 Perkins, Ernest F., Jr., 138  
 Perkins, Mrs. Ethel, 44  
 Perkins, Fred A., 138  
 Perkins, Robert A., 9, 29, 30, 117, 136, 157, 159  
 Perry, H. J., 137  
 Petition for city charter, 7  
 Phi Theta Xi Society, 86-87  
 Phinney, Dr. Eratus Otis Phinney, 49  
 Pierce, Rev. Thomas C., 49  
 Pine Banks Park, 31, 143, 154  
 Pioneer Grocery, 140  
 Planning Board, 3, 169

Playgrounds, 30  
 Pledge of Allegiance to Flag, disputed,  
   authorship of, 84  
 Police, 15  
 "Ponde feilde," 1  
 Pond Feilde Club, 89  
 Poole, Harold W., 30, 112  
 Poole, Lena F., 78  
 Porter, Charles, 142  
 Potter, S. G., 137  
 Powers and Woodhess, Inc., 141  
 Pratt, Charles, 143  
 Prentis, Thomas T., 148  
 Prior, Edwin E., 137  
 Prior, Mrs. Eleanor, 137  
 Prior, Melville E., 139  
 Proal, G. W., 137  
 Provandie, Paul H., 9, 119, 126, 167  
 Provandie, Wadsworth, 102, 105  
 Provisional League of Women Voters  
   of Melrose, 91  
 Publication Committee, viii  
 Puritan Furniture Company, 135  
 Rainbow Mothers' Circle of Melrose, 96  
 Ramsdell, Albert R., 47  
 Ramsdell Brothers of Malden, 141  
 Rand, Harold T., 24  
 Ransom, Stanley, 131  
 Rawding, Mrs. Pearl, 44  
 Raymond, Carl A., vii, 9, 24, 113  
 Recreational program administered by  
   Park Commission, 30  
 Revere Knitting Company, 135  
 Riley, James W., 35  
 Ripley School, 19, 21, 44  
 Ritchie, Mr. and Mrs. William N., 113  
 Robbins, David W., 47  
 Robert Stone Company, 142  
 Robinson, Commander Charles L., 30,  
   115  
 Rogers, George W., 30  
 Rowe, Winfield, 145  
 Russell, Daniel, 8, 59, 95, 131, 146  
 Russell, Daniel Blake, 146  
 Russell, Irving, 145  
 Russell, William E., 146  
 Russell's lunchroom, 145  
 St. Mary's Academy School, 23  
 St. Mary's Catholic Total Abstinence  
   Society, 82  
 St. Mary's of the Annunciation, 60-62,  
   90, 158  
 St. Valentine's Court No. 239, Massa-  
   chusetts Catholic Order of Foresters,  
   98  
 Sargent, Wingate P., 131  
 Schools, grades and enrollment, 21  
 Scribblers, The, 106  
 Selective Draft Board, World War I,  
   152  
 Semi-Centennial of Melrose as a city, 5  
 Seventy-Fifth Anniversary, July 3-5,  
   1925, 4  
 Sewall, Harold A., vii  
 Sewall School, 21  
 Sewall's Woods, 27  
 Sewer Commission, 164  
 Sherman, Frank J., 113, 167-168  
 Sherman, Forrest Percival, 168  
 Shortis, John, 9  
 Shumway, Lieut. Carl E., 5  
 Shumway, Franklin P., 83, 101, 168  
 Siloam Social Temple No. 6, 82  
 Siloam Temple of Honor No. 29, 82, 154  
 Simons, Mrs. Marion, 139  
 Sircom, R. H., 145  
 Sircom, R. H. and F. U., 135, 142  
 Slayton, John F. C., 27, 29, 83, 109, 111,  
   168-169  
 Slayton Memorial Tower, 30  
 Slayton and Boynton, 169  
 Small, Edwin S., 137  
 Smith, Albert M., 142  
 Smith Brothers Garage, Inc., 139  
 Smith, Rufus W., 139, 140  
 Smith, Rufus W., Jr., 140  
 Smith, Walter E., 139, 140  
 Snell, Rev. Frank H., 52, 62  
 Sons of Union Veterans, 109, 115, 116,  
   154  
 Sons of Veterans Auxiliary, 116  
 Spot Pond, 33-35, 37  
 Spot Pond Brook, 37, 38  
 Spot Pond case, 164, 169  
 Sprague, Timothy, 37  
 Sprague, William D., 23, 24, 169  
 Spring, Rev. Chadbourne, 55, 69  
 Stearns, A. C., 164  
 Stearns and Hill, 140, 164  
 Sterling, Rev. Paul, 44  
 Stillman's Pond, 29  
 Stoneham Street Railway Company,  
   127  
 Stowe, Edwin A., 145  
 Stuart, Herman H., 24  
 Sullivan, Dr. Martin T., 145  
 Swain's Pond, 29  
 Swain's Pond District, 19  
 Swett, Charles C., 133  
 Taft, Ex-President William H., 24  
 Talbot, Josiah W., 58  
 Taylor, Warren E., vii  
 Teachers' Club, 24  
 Tebbetts, G. F., 140  
 Theodore Roosevelt School, 23, 90  
 Thistle, Mayor Thomas L., vii, 9, 10, 23,  
   169-170  
 Thompson, Archer F., 131  
 Thompson Square, 27  
 Tibbetts, Albert M., 9, 119, 126, 131  
 Tibbetts, Mrs. Elinor H., 44  
 Town of Melrose, vii, 7, 9, 107  
 Towners Pond, 29  
 Townsend Club No. 1, 83  
 Townsend, Dr. Willis M., 72, 73  
 Tracy, Rev. Olin B., 47, 52, 168

Trickey, Mrs. Cora, 29  
 Trinity Episcopal Church, 59-60, 90,  
 166, 169  
 Tripp's Orchestra, 103  
 Trumbly, Joan M., 44  
 Tyler, Catherine Louise, 59  
 Tyler, Ruth, 44  
 U-like Cone Corporation, 136  
 Unemployment Relief Committee, 136,  
 166  
 United Boys' Brigade of America, 82  
 Upham Family Society, 83  
 Upham Park, 142  
 Vaughan, Benjamin R., 16  
 Veale, William H., 136  
 Veterans of Foreign Wars Auxiliary,  
 116  
 Veterans of Foreign Wars, Sergeant  
 Harold O. Young Post No. 2394, 116  
 Waghorn, A. J., 39  
 Walden, Henry E., 9  
 Walsh, Frank A., 9  
 Ward, Harold C., 141  
 Warren School, 19, 21  
 Warwick Coach Company, Inc., 128  
 Washington School, 19, 21  
 Waterworth, Mrs. Alice, 44  
 Waverley Royal Arch Chapter of  
 Masons, 96  
 Wayne, Faye, 44  
 Wellman, Mrs. Cora Cutter, 106  
 Wells, Susan B., 105  
 Wenner, Robert B., 141  
 Wentworth, Benning L., 151  
 Wentzell, Raymond P., 133  
 West Side Kindergarten, 21  
 White, James M., 133  
 Whiting, William C., 23  
 Whitman, Alonzo Garcelon, 23  
 Whittier School, 19, 21, 44  
 Wide Awakes, 82  
 Wilder, Howard B., vii, 23  
 Wiley, Rev. Ephraim, 49  
 William M. Webber Lodge No. 114,  
 I.O.O.F., 97  
 Williams, William L., 59  
 Wills, Royal Barry, 106  
 Wilson, Herbert T. C., 151  
 Wing, George F., 105  
 Winthrop School, 19, 21, 44  
 Woman's Christian Temperance Union,  
 82, 165  
 Woman's Relief Corps, 109, 115  
 Women's Auxiliary to Young Men's  
 Christian Association, 92  
 Women's Defense Training School, 112  
 Woodbury, C. W., 141  
 Woodbury, Rev. Walter A., 57, 164  
 Worthen, Carrie M., 41  
 Wyoming Cemetery, 143, 157, 163  
 Wyoming, name, 1  
 Young, Fred A., 9  
 Young, Harold O., 111  
 Young Men's Christian Association, 44,  
 92-93, 125, 153, 160, 163, 165, 168,  
 169  
*Youth's Companion*, 81





I \*

1 \*

15

1

1





APPENDIX C. STATISTICS OF FIFTY YEARS, 1900–1950

Year	Census	Dwellings	Polls	Value Buildings	Value Land	Total Valuation Real Estate	Value Personal Estate	Total Valuation	Rate Per \$1,000	City Appropriation	Sewerage Tax	Park Tax	State Tax	County Tax	Overlay	Total Tax Levy	Year
1900	12,715	3,237	3,650	\$7,582,525	\$4,398,150	\$11,980,675	\$797,690	\$12,778,365	\$18.00	\$199,837.41	\$9,341.01	.....	\$6,645.00	\$11,857.11	\$9,540.04	\$237,310.57	1900
1901	12,781	3,248	3,711	7,610,850	5,993,025	13,603,875	1,286,890	14,890,765	16.20	206,635.82	9,727.23	.....	7,473.50	13,388.55	*11,463.29	248,652.39	1901
1902	13,369	3,280	3,931	7,781,400	5,927,575	13,708,975	1,656,505	15,365,480	17.20	237,107.27	10,561.31	\$1,977.83	6,375.00	13,365.88	2,861.15	272,148.26	1902
1903	13,641	3,312	4,052	7,865,250	5,915,375	13,780,625	1,397,005	15,177,630	18.00	237,087.74	10,808.84	5,169.59	10,625.00	13,917.89	3,692.28	281,301.34	1903
1904	14,021	3,319	4,137	7,945,700	5,867,625	13,813,325	1,424,530	15,237,855	17.40	225,003.32	11,744.15	5,696.87	11,625.00	15,716.05	3,627.28	273,412.67	1904
1905	14,559	3,334	4,235	8,020,150	5,845,800	13,865,950	1,463,745	15,329,695	18.00	227,044.58	12,077.04	5,922.31	18,600.00	15,272.57	5,488.01	284,404.51	1905
1906	14,572	3,363	4,235	8,131,450	5,787,100	13,918,550	1,559,330	15,477,880	17.80	229,066.55	12,222.49	6,183.01	16,275.00	16,188.40	4,100.81	283,976.26	1906
1907	14,860	3,382	4,318	8,288,850	5,781,500	14,070,350	1,664,060	15,734,410	17.00	219,753.24	9,264.95	7,183.32	18,000.00	15,880.08	6,038.36	276,120.97	1907
1908	15,122	3,393	4,344	8,450,675	5,788,475	14,239,150	1,733,810	15,972,960	18.50	234,100.42	14,397.93	7,868.56	*102.00				
													*19.75	15,606.50	7,444.60	304,187.76	1908
													24,750.00				
1909	15,246	3,416	4,438	8,627,425	5,775,725	14,403,150	1,746,675	16,149,825	19.30	250,100.51	13,567.95	8,158.34	20,250.00	17,250.17	11,220.90	320,567.62	1909
													*19.75				
1910	15,735	3,447	4,490	8,865,325	5,771,450	14,636,775	1,827,090	16,463,865	19.40	255,567.13	14,834.95	8,494.76	23,760.00	16,478.32	9,224.31	328,378.98	1910
													*19.51				
1911	16,118	3,503	4,515	9,164,225	5,757,450	14,921,675	1,975,950	16,897,625	20.40	276,517.13	15,496.52	11,634.39	23,760.00	15,170.07	7,067.28	353,741.55	1911
												*4,076.16	*20.00				
1912	16,241	3,564	4,596	9,452,650	5,757,150	15,209,800	2,213,000	17,422,800	20.40	283,731.71	15,804.48	9,412.75	27,000.00	14,860.33	12,466.03	364,517.12	1912
												*1,323.37	*18.75				
1913	16,612	3,611	4,620	9,791,425	5,791,425	15,582,625	2,420,900	18,003,525	20.40	289,544.80	17,103.24	10,262.39	32,640.00	16,466.40	7,316.90	376,511.91	1913
												*1,655.79	*20.00	*1,502.39			
1914	17,037	3,674	4,685	10,144,550	5,816,700	15,961,250	2,606,080	18,567,330	21.70	316,917.47	17,437.18	10,558.39	35,700.00	19,577.92	10,154.95	412,281.06	1914
												1,731.04	67.65	136.46			
1915	17,096	3,748	4,850	10,494,300	5,823,300	16,317,600	2,623,780	18,941,380	23.70	359,106.29	17,201.57	10,796.50	39,780.00	20,682.55	9,236.85	458,610.70	1915
												1,621.29	52.40	133.25			
1916	17,317	3,864	4,949	10,957,650	5,891,700	16,849,350	2,795,800	19,645,150	22.00	350,771.03	16,153.54	8,183.80	32,000.00	20,650.93	12,008.66	442,091.30	1916
												*1,834.04	*200.00	*289.30			
1917	17,275	3,958	5,061	11,326,050	5,916,700	17,242,750	1,530,000	18,772,750	23.40	379,561.18	17,657.22	10,464.99	43,450.00	19,871.65	14,833.40	449,404.35	1917
												1,974.84	200.54	225.67		*38,835.14	
1918	17,353	3,964	5,043	11,519,250	5,912,150	17,431,400	1,644,975	19,076,375	23.40	413,680.07	18,851.06	10,597.62	43,450.00	21,532.85	11,719.08	522,252.43	1918
												2,007.80	208.65	205.30		*65,799.25	
1919	18,114	3,973	5,169	12,203,650	6,048,425	18,252,075	1,951,500	20,203,575	26.20	488,671.38	18,714.38	12,182.89	45,474.00	22,040.33	8,045.26	597,830.22	1919
												2,131.59	284.00	286.41		58,158.56	
1920	18,371	3,981	4,585	12,799,450	6,079,350	18,878,800	2,206,600	21,085,400	29.50	569,876.17	19,111.76	12,381.78	57,174.00	23,923.39	9,098.07	708,821.41	1920
												*2,177.13	†461.53	862.60		63,877.11	
													13,755.05				
1921	18,670	4,010	4,661	13,453,550	6,417,750	19,871,300	2,606,050	22,477,350	30.80	623,903.04	23,447.16	13,576.76	57,174.00	31,197.18	10,697.21	777,502.38	1921
												*2,254.37	†545.34	724.32		*61,895.00	
1922	18,964	4,048	5,424	14,017,500	6,469,050	20,486,550	2,617,950	23,104,500	32.60	684,835.78	21,359.60	14,037.11	46,560.00	29,576.48	19,182.61	834,826.70	1922
												2,213.39	557.06	232.67		*54,500.00	
1923	19,368	4,106	5,492	16,198,650	6,570,350	22,769,000	2,710,800	25,479,800	30.80	715,248.68	23,547.37	15,293.01	46,560.00	28,652.62	20,795.85	871,660.64	1923
												1,935.89	2,441.56	471.68		*59,422.80	
1924	20,197	4,208	5,658	17,404,450	6,823,800	24,228,250	2,978,700	27,206,950	30.60	772,887.24	22,848.59	15,503.70	38,800.00	30,876.18	20,646.66	904,991.57	1924
												2,388.03	568.00	249.83		*61,142.90	
1925	20,302	4,311	5,815	18,699,000	6,875,500	25,574,500	3,183,200	28,757,700	32.20	850,764.17	25,330.96	17,142.06	47,040.00	35,829.68	17,848.88	998,581.50	1925
											843.09	*2,593.26	†629.87	254.72	66.39	*60,953.60	
													237.26				
1926	20,865	4,449	5,994	20,467,600	7,317,500	27,785,100	3,484,900	31,270,000	32.10	925,465.94	26,278.73	19,505.23	47,040.00	39,379.87	14,812.61	1,080,024.45	1926
												2,603.30	436.05	255.04		*64,269.45	
												3,235.32	408.10				
												231.68					
												302.58					
1927	21,652	4,575	6,268	21,854,250	7,363,350	29,217,600	3,558,500	32,776,100	31.20	946,741.98	27,452.61	19,880.42	47,040.00	41,025.11	10,530.11	1,102,970.51	1927
												1,952.55	568.00	4,306.77		67,820.19	
												2,513.34	262.64				
												397.26	265.47				
												33.88					
1928	22,587	4,708	6,591	23,575,450	7,479,300	31,054,750	3,526,450	34,581,200	31.00	1,043,604.08	27,025.33	17,152.10	37,315.00	39,291.06	14,719.84	1,190,639.22	1928
												2,961.86	273.27	3,010.85		*84,691.30	
												634.97	2,051.95				
												786.90	253.16				
												1,435.56	121.29				
												2.66					
1929	23,440	4,858	6,684	25,120,150	7,693,400	32,813,550	2,226,425	35,039,975	33.00	1,167,879.76	26,793.55	21,063.33	40,800.00	46,424.10	21,885.53	1,190,711.16	1929
				*.....		.....	*.....	*				3,440.37	276.98				
												217.11	107.20				
												2,279.25	40.00				
												11,977.86	291.05				
												296.77	507.05				
												3.75					
1930	23,556	4,912	6,826	25,861,450	7,676,600	33,538,050	2,372,000	35,910,050	33.20	1,288,131.03	18,533.02	26,965.45	33,600.00	60,722.91	14,101.74	1,451,671.66	1930
												4,326.09	668.32	5,300.77		*245,806.00	
												419.85	6,353.30				
												789.18					
												260.00					
1931	23,712	4,987	7,027	26,265,500	7,792,300	34,057,800	2,480,100	36,537,900	35.20	1,394,583.11	18,525.48	25,998.96	36,000.00	59,803.18	15,978.06	1,570,163.46	1931
												4,619.94	7,027.00	5,631.87		*262,948.38	
												740.70	590.00				
												665.16					
1932	23,783	5,035	7,116	26,678,850	7,887,000	34,565,850	2,225,100	36,820,950	31.80	1,327,235.27	17,						



















